FBIS DAILY REPORT

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They will increase their efforts to see that space serves exclusively peaceful goals. The path to this end is pointed out by the most recent Soviet proposal. It remains on the table.

U.S. Sincerity in Doubt

LD022238 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 2020 GMT 2 Jul 84

["Ten Minutes of Foreign Politics" program; interview with Gyorgy Szentesi, disarmament expert and senior member of Foreign Affairs Institute, by Istvan Kulcsar]

[Text] [Kulcsar] There was a rapid exchange of notes and appeals between the Soviet Union and the United States this weekend. The Soviet Government proposed to Washington that they begin discussions on stopping experiments of antisatellite and missile deterrents, that is of space weapons, and generally about preventing the development of space warfare and the banning of warfare. The Soviet proposal also contained a proposal that they should order a moratorium, that is to say, a ban, on the continuation of all such experiments. The Soviet initiative also proposed a precise place and time: The discussions should begin this September in Vienna.

The U.S. Government replied with undoubtedly praiseworthy speed. It announced within the space of just a few hours that it is willing to hold the above-mentioned discussions, but -- and this is why the sincerity of the U.S. stand is called into doubt -- it linked the starting of dialogue to conditions which, as it must have known from the start, are unacceptable to the Soviet Union, namely, that at the same time in Vienna they should also resume the discussions dealing with the limitation of European medium-range weapon systems. Or rather, the U.S. statement, probably intentionally, is obscurely worded. It can also be interpreted to mean that they merely want to talk with the Soviet Union in Vienna about the resumption of the latter discussions. Why is this condition unrealizable for the Soviet Union? I put the question to Gyorgy Szentesi, disarmament expert and senior scientific member of the Foreign Affairs Institute.

[Szentesi] Talks on medium-range nuclear weapns were broken off because the Americans began the deployment of new weapons here in Europe, which fundamentally transformed the situation and thereby upset the basis for negotiations. The space arms race, namely, the further development of arms for use in space, has nothing to do with this and cannot be connected with it in any way.

[Kulcsar] Yet the Americans appear to have said yes to talks to be held on banning space warfare, although until now President Reagan has turned that down several times. What is the reason for this apparent or real conciliatory attitude or inclination for concessions on the part of the Americans?

[Szentesi] There are two reasons for this compliant attitude. The first is the fact that we are in an election year and therefore the President has to come up with something in the sphere of limiting weapons and disarmament in general. The other reason is that when the Reagan administration requested a vote on the sums it wanted to spend on the development of the new means of space warfare, the American legislature rejected this. It went on to declare that it would not provide funds for the development of these new weapons until the United States held talks on these new arms with the USSR.

[Kulcsar] What in fact are these new weapons? What is space warfare?

[Szentesi] Space warfare is a fairly broad concept. Space warfare is already in progress now and has been for a long time.

DISCUSSION OF USSR, U.S. SPACE TALKS PROPOSALS

Quick, Clear Negative From U.S.

LD041353 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0136 GMT 4 Jul 84

[Text] Berlin, 4 Jul (ADN) -- Under the headline "Playing With Marked Cards -- Washington Wants To Keep Open Ways for Militarizing Space," the leading GDR paper NEUES DEUTSCHLAND prints the following commentary on Wednesday:

In a statement to the U.S. Administration, the USSR Government last Friday drew attention to the necessity of immediate measures to prevent a militarization of space. The Soviet Union proposed starting negotiations between the two nations on this topic in September of this year in Vienna. In view of the urgency and significance of this question, it hoped for a "rapid and positive answer."

The proposal of the Soviet Union is aimed at reliably blocking all ways, without exception, of militarizing space. Any kind of force used in space -- from space against earth and from earth against objects in space -- is to be outlawed for all time. That is a demand which is being made increasingly more vociferously and expressly by the governments of numerous countries and by the most varied political and social forces

Everywhere in the world the understanding is growing that an expansion of the arms race into space drastically increases the risk of a military catastrophe while undermining the prospects for limiting and reducing arms overall. That is why it is necessary to stop such a development before it is too late.

And what is Washington's response? Although it is quick, it is a clear negative. The U.S. answer merely talks of looking at a certain "discontinuation" of a general character concerning the problems of weapons in space. Secretary of Defense Weinberger described negotiations such as those proposed by the Soviet Union as "of little use." What is more, the U.S. Administration is also seeking to combine the clearly defined topic of such negotiations with completely different types of questions. As a precondition for space talks, it is demanding that they be linked with negotiations on medium-range missiles in Europe and on strategic arms -- negotiations, that is, which were deliberately scuttled by the United States itself.

In other words, the United States first stationed its new nuclear first-strike weapons in Western Europe and thus withdrew the basis for the negotiations which had been taking place in Geneva over long months. Since then it has done nothing, absolutely nothing, to create conditions for a resumption of these talks. But now the dead end created by the United States is also meant to block the Soviet Union's proposal to prevent the militarization of space. In the light of these facts, Washington's "readiness for understanding," which has been displayed to catch votes with a vociferous propaganda effort, reveals itself to be, as Soviet Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko called it, "playing with marked cards."

The actual reason for this game is to create the opportunity to continue the arms drive and confrontation course in general and to realize the "star wars" program in particular. Announced by the President of the United States on 23 March 1983 and introduced at a cost of $27 billion for the eighties, it is meant to turn space into a potential battlefied, into a base for future aggression, and thus into a source of additional threat for mankind.

The nations, as well as states which are allied with the United States, not only note Washington's destructive position but also draw their conclusions from it.

After all, ever since objects in space have utilized for military purposes, we could have described this as space warfare. Three important points characterize current space warfare. The first is the fact that it is incredibly wide-ranging as it includes many activities, such as military reconnaissance, navigation, information communication, telecommunications, and meteorology. The second point is that the reconnaissance and early warning appliances of space warfare are of decisive importance from the point of view of arms control and peaceful coexistence. The third point is that at present space warfare is as yet free from the use of military force and violence. In other words, weapons have not been used.

However, space warfare is facing a qualitative change. If we do not succeed in the next few years in concluding an international agreement -- and let me add, an agreement that can be supervised -- to halt these developments, we may well witness the entry of military force into space warfare. This would happen in two ways. First, the weapons required for combat objects in space would be created. These are the satellites designed to destroy other satellites and antisatellite missiles. Second, antimissile systems would be established that are capable of fighting and destroying long-range ballistic missiles from space.

[Kulcsar] What is wrong with these? After all, these are defensive systems.

[Szentesi] One of the most important aspects of the strategic balance is that there is no practicable defense against long-range ballistic missiles. This lack of defense applies to both sides, and let me stress that this is why it is such an incredibly important aspect of the strategic balance. Now, if one of the sides were able unilaterally to establish in space or elsewhere a safe antimissile defense system, the strategic balance would be upset. After all, a first strike would no longer be risky because the opponent's counterstrike would be thwarted. In the current conditions and for quite some time to come there is no way or possibility of doing this.

[Kulcsar] Is it in fact possible to create such a perfect system that would with absolute certainty prevent the enemy's missiles from reaching their targets?

[Szentesi] Frankly speaking, there is no such thing in technology as 100 percent security. This applies also to antimissile defense. It is possible to create a system which is safer than those established earlier, in the early seventies, by spending astronomical sums such as $1.5-2 billion. This system would have several components, of which antimissile appliances deployed on space satellites would be only one element. However, it is unimaginable that antimissile defenses could be established with absolute safety because the moment the creation of these more advanced antimissile systems begins, a start is also made on ways to protect the attacking missiles from them.

[Kulcsar] In other words, the event we have always observed throughout history in the development of technology and military technology, takes place -- the offensive weapon appears, the defensive system follows, and then comes a new offensive weapon which is not affected by this new defensive system, and so it continues. All this must, however, be frighteningly expensive, especially in this case.

[Szentesi] At this moment one simply cannot imagine the sums that are needed for the approximate development of such a missile deterrence from space. I think that if the world today spends around $800 to 900 billion per annum on armaments, if they are thinking seriously of missile deterrence from space then the two powers will have to spend several times this amount.

[Kulcsar] In other words, even if a war does not break out, this system can be destructive simply in the economic sense?

[Szentesi] Astoundingly destructive, because the national economy of a given country can be destroyed by costs of this kind. On the other hand, it has to be done after all, because the maintenance of the balance of power is today the guarantee of peace.

[Kulcsar] Who really started armaments in space?

[Szentesi] I think this question can be answered by saying that there had not been any satellites in orbit when work was already proceeding in the United States on designs of satellites with military functions, in 1955 and 1956. After the first U.S. satellites had been placed into orbit, military satellites followed soon, and the United States in general led in the field of space armaments as in all areas of strategic armaments. It developed antisatellite missile systems as early as the early sixties. These were quite primitive, but they would have been deployable eventually in a given situation.

[Kulcsar] So it appears from what you have just said that if negotiations do not start now or in the very near future on the banning of space warfare -- to put it more precisely, if these negotiations are unsuccessful -- this could have incalculable consequences. Well, it seems that nobody has yet slammed the door on the negotiations. Maybe they will start in Vienna or elsewhere, before the U.S. elections or more likely after them. In any case, we must hope for this to happen.

Gromyko-Howe Talks

LD031632 Bratislava Domestic Service in Slovak 1030 GMT 3 Jul 84

[Text] Talks between Geoffrey Howe, British foreign secretary, and Soviet representatives are continuing in Moscow today. Editor Jozef Kynzak has this to say about yesterday's speech delivered by Minister Gromyko at a gala dinner in honor of the British guest and specifically about the passage concerning the prevention of the militarization of space:

[Kynzak] Comrade Gromyko categorically stressed that outer space must not bring destruction and death to earth. The latest Soviet initiative on the question of preventing the militarization of space addressed to the United States is not only detailed but also comprehensive. All governments that have a sense of political responsibility and a genuine will to negotiate can involve themselves in tackling this urgent problem. Andrey Gromyko reminded his British counterpart of such a broadly drawn formulation. Geoffrey Howe, speaking on a general level, said that cogent reasons of an economic character as well as sound logic speak in favor of achieving mutual agreement on the maintenance of peace.

What, however, are Great Britain's positions on the issue of space weapons? More than 3 months ago a conference of NATO special services officials took place in London itself, at which its participants reached an agreement that Western Europe too will share in Reagan's concept of the so-called star wars. The conclusions of that conference were specified even further at a meeting of the Nuclear Planning Group in the Turkish town of Cesme and later in Brussels within the framework of another Atlantic forum -- the Military Planning Committee.

Thus Great Britain has played an active role in the question of NATO's space weapons programs. If Geoffrey Howe said in Moscow yesterday that Great Britain is in favor of an honest, equal, and constructive dialogue, the question arises as to how it will harmonize words with practical military-political measures and (?eliminate) security risks emanating from its support for U.S. strategy, specifically in the field of the militarization of outer space.

Moscow's Turn To Move

LD042115 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1700 GMT 4 Jul 84

[Text] The theme of our foreign affairs commentary is the new turn in Soviet-U.S. relations. The United States has finally unconditionally accepted the Soviet initiative for a start to negotiations on the demilitarization of space. It is now again Moscow's turn to make a move, says Milika Sundic:

[Sundic] Following the misunderstanding that occurred in connection with the Soviet proposal on space the ambiguous U.S. reply, the U.S. Administration has at last made it clear that it accepts talks on the demilitarization of space without any preconditions. President Reagan and George Shultz, U.S. secretary of state, informed Soviet Ambassador Dobrynin about this and he left for Moscow immediately.

Soviet-U.S. talks on space were also discussed during the Soviet-British dialogue which has just been held in Moscow. Geoffrey Howe, British foreign secretary, told his hosts that the White House accepts the Soviet proposal or, in other words, that the United States does not make the talks on space dependent on the talks on Euromissiles or the reduction of strategic nuclear arms talks, which the Soviet side abandoned as soon as preparations started for deploying U.S. Pershing and cruise missiles in Western Europe.

However, Moscow received with doubts the subsequent U.S. assurances that the Soviet side had interpreted the first U.S. reply erroneously, and the question that now poses itself is what Moscow's final attitude will be now after the Dobrynin-Shultz talks, during which the U.S. Government explained its position with regard to the Soviet initiative. One has the impression that the Soviet Union expected a negative reply from the United States, or in other words that the United States would insist on talks on the reduction of strategic nuclear arms being held in parallel with talks on banning the use of space for military purposes. This is what prompted British Foreign Secretary Geoffrey Howe to state at his press conference in Moscow that unless the Soviet Union accepted Washington's additional explanation, it could find itself in the situation of a negotiator who does not take even a yes as a positive reply.

One should nevertheless hope that misunderstandings will be eliminated and that the talks on space, scheduled for September, will take place at last. Dobrynin's arrival in Moscow points to such a conclusion, because it would be difficult to assume that the Soviet ambassador would go to Moscow unless he is convinced that the United States accepts the talks on space without any preconditions.

The possibility that Moscow is perhaps not in a hurry to have talks with Washington at a time when that would suit Reagan most is, however, another matter. This was also obvious from the first Soviet reaction to the first U.S. reply in which mention was made of the strategic nuclear arms reduction talks. Let us recall: The reply was a very sharp one, and the United States was accused in it of not wanting dialogue on demilitarization of space. Now, however, this can no longer be asserted because the Americans want, even at the price of making concessions, to begin some kind of dialogue with the Soviet Union. Since it was Moscow that took the initiative for the talks on space and even proposed the venue, any retreat from its own initiative could only help Reagan and support his well-known view that it is difficult to reach agreement on anything with the Soviet Union. Consequently one may expect that the Soviet Union will not want to place itself in such a position, in other words, that it will accept the additional assurances from the White House according to which the talks on space can start in the way proposed by the Soviet side.

KAPLLANI, GREEK OFFICIAL AGREE ON EXPANDING TIES

AU041427 Tirana ATA in English 0920 GMT 4 Jul 84

[Text] Tirana, July 4 (ATA) -- The vice-minister of foreign affairs of the PSR of Albania, Muhamet Kapllani, who at the invitation of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Greece paid a visit to Athens, returned home.

He was seen off at the Athens airport, by the first vice-minister of foreign affairs of the Republic of Greece, K. Papoulias and other functionaries of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. Present were also the Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania to the Republic of Greece Ksenofon Nushi and other functionaries of the Albanian Embassy in Greece.

During the talks, conducted in Athens between the Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs of the PSR of Albania M. Kapllani and the first vice-minister of foreign affairs of the Republic of Greece, K. Papoulias, a number of questions were treated. They have to do with the further development of the friendly relations between the two countries. Opinions were also exchanged on some problems of the international political situation.

Both sides expressed the pleasure that the relations between the two countries develop in the spirit of understanding and good neighbourliness. At the same time, they expressed the readiness to carry forward the bilateral relations, something which responds to the aspirations of the two peoples to live in friendship with each other. A special attention was devoted in these talks to the further increase of the trade exchanges on the basis of equality, mutual benefit and profit, as well as of the exchanges in the field of culture, education, science, art, etc. Besides this, they were of the same opinion that the relations develop between the two countries in other fields as well, such as in that of telecommunication, transport, water economy, radio-televisions, news agencies, etc.

On the questions discussed, they agreed that in a near future, delegations be exchanged and the respective agreements be concluded.

The talks were conducted in a friendly atmosphere. The vice-minister of foreign affairs of Albania, M. Kapllani invited the First Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs of Greece K. Papoulias for a friendly visit to our country. The invitation was accepted with pleasure.

PRISTINA TRIALS BECOMING DAILY PRACTICE

AU041411 Tirana ATA in English 0930 GMT 4 Jul 84

[Text] Tirana, July 4 (ATA) -- The Yugoslav news agency, TANJUG, reports that another trial against 9 Albanians, was over in Pristina. They were sentenced with imprisonment terms up to 10 years. According to reports of the above-mentioned agency, most of them are students, whereas two of them are children.

Such trials have become daily practice now. Some days ago, reports came for another trial that ended in Pristina. It sentenced 14 Albanians with imprisonment terms up to 15 years. Based only on the reports released by TANJUG, it comes out that during the last 2 weeks, trails have been conducted in which 67 Albanians have been sentenced with long-term imprisonments.

DENUNCIATIONS OF ANTONOV CASE HANDLING CONTINUE

Order Disregards Poor Health

AU251400 Sofia BTA in English 1343 GMT 25 Jun 84

["A Secret in Italian" -- BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, June 25 (BTA) -- The topic of the commentary by Mr Khristo Petrov, BTA correspondent to Rome, published today in the POGLED weekly is the latest information leak from the Italian investigating authorities inquiring in the so-called "Antonov case".

It is prompted by the order for putting Antonov under house arrest. The author recalls that on December 21, 1983 Antonov was transferred from prison to his apartment and put under house arrest. Several months later, Deputy Attorney General Albano, getting the better of two legal institutions and disregarding Antonov's poor state health, succeeded in sending him back to the prison cell. After three months, on June 18, investigating Magistrate Martella signed a new order according to which the untried Bulgarian citizen is once again to be put under house arrest. This order was followed by "technical" complications under the pretext that the apartment houses of the Bulgarian Embassy on Gallianne Street were unsuitable from the point of view of security. After negotiations between the Italian authorities and the Bulgarian Embassy a conclusion was reached, which at the request of the magistrate was to kept in secret. Strangely enough, however, on that very day the Italian press and television informed in detail of the new "secret" arrest of Antonov.

Once again, Mr. Khristo Petrov stresses, somebody had taken care of disclosing the secret of the investigation, as was done many times in the process of investigating the attempt on the pope's life, as was the case of the illegal publication of the written statement made by Albano in THE NEW YORK TIMES, which through unknown means and ways had come into the possession of the prima-donna of the anti-communist intrigues, Mrs Claire Sterling, the commentary reads.

Western Press Pressures Albano

AU281224 Sofia BTA in English 1123 GMT 28 Jun 84

["About the Information Which Walked Out Through the Front Door" -- BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, June 28 (BTA) -- The publicity authoritative West European and American newspapers gave to Rome's Deputy Attorney General Antonio Albano, is an example of how pressure can be exerted on legal proceedings, Nino Ninov, observer of the Sofia press agency writes in today's ANTENI. Noting in the first place that misleading information on the course of the investigation against the Bulgarian citizen Sergey Antonov accused of complicity in the attempt on the life of Pope John Paul the Second, is leaking regularly through the back door of the Rome court, the Bulgarian journalist stresses that last week the front door, too, opened for information leaks.

Mr Antonio Albano himself commented on one of his secret reports as he calls them, before the American agency the ASSOCIATED PRESS, "though he is the person to see to it that the Italian law is being abided by" stressed Nino Ninov. Instead of sticking to the investigation material Mr Albano introduces an invented notion: "unverifiable facts", and goes into ecstasies over the unverifiable.

The Bulgarian journalist comments on the major fabrications of which the so-called secret report has been compiled: It is insisted that the Bulgarians had set about killing the pope in order to weaken the Polish "Solidarity". This undergroundedness has twice been disproved. In the first place, because at the time of the alleged plot preparation there was no "Solidarity" at all, and in the second place, because a successful attempt on the life of the pope would contrary to any assumptions, have only helped make the opposition in Poland more fierce. "Rome would have had its new pope again and a saint in addition" stresses Nino Ninov.

It is insisted also that hours were missing in Antonov's alibi, and no wonder since the testimony of Antonov's fellow countrymen, in whose midst he was living in Rome, were being rejected as "coming from communists".

It is insisted that Agca was to be transported in a sealed diplomatic vehicle from Rome to Sofia immediately after the attempt. But seals are put after customs check-ups, aren't they?

Without checking the facts the prosecutor firmly rejects the information that in prison Agca has been made to learn certain descriptions of people and places. In this premeditation lies the heel of Achilles, writes Nino Ninov. He points out that the correspondent of WASHINGTON POST, Mr Michael Dobbs revealed a fact which was carefully avoided by his more experienced colleagues: In the spring of 1983 Agca had withdrawn his testimony that he had seen the wife of Antonov - Rositsa and that he had visited the apartment of the Antonovs. Only a few months earlier the Turk recognized Mrs Antonov on a picture and described the interior of her home with only one mistake. How has this happened?

"The prosecutor-defender of Agca's sincerity has slipped into a trap before knowing it", stresses Nino Ninov. In his opinion the court won't be able any more to haughtily circumvent the reports on the secret doings in the remote prison of "Ascoli Piceno", the cell shared by Agca and Cutillo, a man of the Camorra, the frequent visits to his cell paid by the prison's father confessor, the private lessons in Italian, the official visits paid by Italian secret agents....

According to the author of the article in ANTENI, the organizers of the anti-Bulgarian provocation are retreating now on two questions. On the one hand, the so-called secret report reveals attempts at presenting Antonov in a new light. Immediately after the arrest he was the perpetrator of the evil: He was the man to meet Agca in Sofia, to train him, to rehearse the assassination attempt. According to the latest version Antonov is but a pawn, cast in minor roles such as carrying bags, driving cars without always knowing what is actually happening.

On the other hand by releasing reports that the C.I.A. does not believe in the solidity of the Italian accusation, released as they were at equal intervals, a certain public withdrawal is being prepared in case the whole plot collapses. According to Nino Ninov it becomes clear from the so-called secret report that the West has set itself a more limited aim to organize a show trial in Rome at the end of which Antonov will be released for lack of proofs.

The organizers of the provocation have never explicitly commented on the political affiliation of the Turk Agca, notes the Bulgarian journalist. This is being done, because if the fact is assumed that Agca was an anticommunist fanatic, then again questions without answers will arise:

-- How is that possible that the Bulgarians will share a deadly secret with a murderer who will almost certainly fall into the hands of the police and therefore betray them?

-- How is that possible that the artful Turk came to believe in the Bulgarian promises that he would be sneaked out of the Italian prison, which, by the way, is outside their capacity? "To believe in a prison escape, his chiefs should have been people, or at least so must be assumed, who possess a rather long arm in Italy, stresses Nino Ninov.

Pointing out that the innocence of the defendant will become a doubtless fact only after the true culprit is discovered, Nino Ninov expresses the view that the traces of the big conspiracy against the life of the pope left by the Turkish fascists of the "Grey Wolves", who are the direct perpetrators of the attempted assassination, would probably lead to their friends of the "Black International". Though it is still unclear who has been pulling the end of the string.

"The big conspiracy will remain in the limelight until this difficult question stays unanswered", stresses Nino Ninov. "For the time being we can only recall the mystery which surrounded the death of the previous pope and also that the measures against corruption undertaken by the present pope were met with hostility in certain circles in the Vatican and around ".

But even if the criminal network were discovered, something which is not in the interests of powerful forces in Italy and in the West, still one final question will remain, says the author of the article in the ANTENI weekly -- "Whether the omnipotent services who are inspecting everything suspicious in Italy under a magnifying glass, have not spotted in due time something dubious under the pavement of Rome"?

French Lawyer on Campaign

AU282006 Sofia BTA in English 1840 GMT 28 Jun 84

["The 'Bulgarian Connection' in the American 'Science' of Misinformation" -- BTA headline; all quotation marks as received]

[Text] Sofia, June 28 (BTA) -- The "Antonov case" affects not only to Italy and Bulgaria but all of us -- because of the intensive ideological struggle on our planet". These words were said by the outstanding French jurist and writer Christian Roulette, one of the co-authors of the book "The Dimitrov Trial" issued in France in 1983.

In his interview before Nikolay Golemanov, RABOTNICHESKO DELO correspondent to Paris, which was published today in the ANTENI weekly, Mr. Christian Roulette stresses that the "Bulgarian connection" campaign is part of the strategy of the right wing ideologists. "That it has a provocational character, that its essence is transparent -- this is what has to be proved, the outstanding French jurists points out.

Mr. Roulette said that as a lawyer he has carefully followed everything related to the so called "Bulgarian connection" -- the mechanism and the ideological guarantees of the campaign. "Even from the purely humane point of view -- this is disgraceful, he stresses, an innocent man in the jagged wheels of the Italian juridical machine.

According to Mr. Christian Roulette the roots of the anti-Bulgarian campaign must be sought in the ideological offensive declared by the U.S. imperialism and the right wing circles of Great Britain. In the book, he said he was writing now, he came to the conclusion that the first trial against Agca was a false one.

Its authors did not want to try Agca, did not want to reveal his real image, did not want to know of his accomplices (tne neo-fascist network is well-known). They merely wanted to try "somebody" and fabricated a trial in a few weeks in order to win time to prepare their ideological offensive. It transformed into an obvious plot between the Atlantic forces and the right wing theoreticians" the French jurist said.

Mr. Christian Roulette traversed the absurd allegations of the Englishman Robert Moss that the terrorists were an integral part of the strategy of the socialist countries for destabilising the West. The "Bulgarian connection" campaign is not something that can spring up spontaneously, he stressed. It is a part of the ideological strategy of the right wing ideologists, who through propaganda means manipulate the conscience of the masses in conformity to the American "science" of misinformation.

Trial Recommendation Decried

AU291800 Sofia BTA in English 1716 GMT 29 Jun 84

["According to Washington's 'Recipe'" -- BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, June 29 (BTA) -- The aim of the new anti-Bulgarian campaign is to discredit Bulgaria, to defame the world of real socialism, the journalist Nencho Khranov writes today in a commentary carried by the VECHERNI NOVINI newspaper. It is prompted by the report made by prosecuting attorney Albano in which the opinion is expressed that Sergey Antonov should be tried. Once again, like two years ago, the start signal for all slanders around the so-called "Antonov case" as well as around some alleged participation of Bulgaria in illegal drug trade was given by Washington. "It must be regretted", the author writes, "that prestigious bourgeois newspapers in Western Europe have taken up these absurd accusations and are thus contributing to poisoning European political atmosphere. The same is true for some Italian legal and other officials who, willing or not, turn into pawns of foreign schemes".

According to Mr. Nencho Khranov the new impetus given to the anti-Bulgarian campaign aims at exerting pressure on the Italian legal authorities and on investigating Magistrate Martella who has to decide whether to accept Mr Albano's recommendations or to end the investigation without a trial. For the neo-crusaders from Washington a trial would be a suitable occasion for a new anti-socialist and anti-Bulgarian campaign.

The author also dwells on the unworthy role of prosecuting attorney Albano who has become a source of the anti-Bulgarian insinuations. What Nencho Khranov has in mind is not only the leaking out of investigation secrets from the prosecuting office to the C.I.A. nurse child Claire Sterling but also the outright anti-communist statements made by the prosecuting attorney in his interview for the ASSOCIATED PRESS. This is why it is difficult to believe, the author points out, the promises made for (?proceedings) against Claire Sterling for disclosing secrets of the investigation. Such promises, now forgotten, were also givenon the occasion of the illegal visits Italian secret agents made to Agca, on the occasion of the improvised "press conference" given by the Turkish terrorist and on the occasion of his proven slanders against Antonov for an alleged plot of kill Walesa.

Laws of Justice Violated

AU031021 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO Bulgarian 30 Jun 84 p 5

[Unattributed report: "The Thesis on the 'Bulgarian Trail' Cracks Ever Deeper"]

[Text] The violation of all laws of justice and human rights, for whose guardian the West so willingly presents itself, and a criminal rejection of the elementary principles of justice, humanity, and legality -- this is how one can describe the unusually long investigation in Rome against the slandered Bulgarian citizen Sergey Antonov, Yona Andronov writes in the most recent issue of LITERATURNAYA GAZETA.

What is the reason for concealing this fact on the part of the evocative and noisy defenders of "legal violations in other cases," and on the part of the noisy politicians and hypocritical prophets of the bourgeoisie press? The answer is clear, Yona Andronov writes: Sergey Antonov is a citizen of a socialist country.

The "proofs" and "evidence" of "Bulgarian participation" in the attempt against the life of the head of the Roman Catholic Church on 13 May 1981, which were so generously dispensed by Agca, are cracking ever deeper. The very assailant has relinquished some of the gravest accusations. With their cracking it appears that the unity of thought of the Italian legal authorities has also cracked. This is the opinion of the Paris reporter of the Greek newspaper, KATHIMERINI, who stresses that the investigating Judge Martella and the Deputy Attorney General Albano "have completely different positions in the struggle surrounding the investigation," Ilario Martella has many suspicions concerning the statements of Agca because the "great accuser" himself refuted a part of them, the author writes. Albano, on the other hand, stubbornly believes in the existence of a "Bulgarian net." In addition, he believes the terrorists' statements related to Antonov's life, habits, and tastes, and also believes that Agca has identified Antonov in some photos. Agca retreated from precisely those statements. The criminal admitted, KATHIMERINI writes, that he has never seen Antonov's apartment, has not seen his wife, and does not know where the Bulgarian citizen works.

The different positions of Martella and Albano are also noted by Andre Vermont, Rome reporter of the French newspaper LIBERATION. With justification he is asking to what degree one can believe the accusations of the Turkish terrorist, Agca, on the basis of which the case of the deputy attorney general rests. Vermont points out that the thesis of Albano is not very convincing because it is built on the already known accusations, without anything new. His report, entitled "Attorney Albano Is a Babbler" points out that the aforementioned accusations will actually be Albano's accusation speech at the trial. The author puzzles how Albano's report has been leaked and published by THE NEW YORK TIMES and the Italian magazine ESPRESSO. On the other hand, THE NEW YORK TIMES, which can hardly be accused of partiality toward Bulgaria, also stresses that Agca appears to be a liar, and that much of his testimony, as he himself admits, has been based on materials taken from the press.

FILIPOV ENDS ANGOLAN VISIT; COMMUNIQUE SIGNED

AU021945 Sofia BTA in English 1832 GMT 2 Jul 84

[Text] Luanda, July 2 (BTA special corr) -- At today's final talks between the party and governmental delegations of Bulgaria and Angola headed by Mr Grisha Filipov and Mr Jose Eduardo dos Santos, it was stressed once again that the relations between the two countries are developing along an upward line upon the foundations of Marxism-Leninism.

The new possibilities for the expansion of bilateral cooperation were finally defined. Trade in the 1984-85 period will be substantially boosted and its structure will be improved.

The efficient and fruitful development of ties between the Bulgarian Communist Party and the M.P.L.A. [Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola]-Labour Party, and between the parliaments, the governments and the public organizations of Bulgaria and Angola, was emphasized at the talks.

In addition to bilateral relations Bulgaro-Angolan talks centered also on the most important international issues. Both parties to the talks expressed their serious concern over the worsening of the situation in the world as a result of the militaristic policy of the Government of the United States and over the threat of a nuclear war. They fully approved the constructive proposals of the socialist states aimed at peace preservation and condemned the deployment of the American medium-range missiles on the territory of some Western European states.

It was stressed at the talks that the Washington-backed aggressive actions of the South African regime, against the peoples of the African south are a defiance in the face of peace and what is more peace not only in the region, but in the whole world. The pacification of this region will become reality only after the South African Republic withdraws its troops from the territory of Angola and grants complete freedom to the Namibian people under Resolution 435 of the U.N. Security Council and after apartheid in the South African Republic is abolished.

The leaders of the two delegations expressed the opinion that the Chad question and the Western Sahara question should be solved through negotiations between the concerned parties, without any foreign interference and in tune with the resolutions of Organization of African Unity.

In connection with the Middle East situation the need was stressed of unconditional withdrawal of the Israeli troops from Lebanon and from all Arab lands occupied in 1967 and since and the need of guaranteeing the right of the people of Palestine to self determination and a state of their own under the leadership of the Palestine Liberation Organization.

The aggressive actions of imperialism and the reactionary forces against Afghanistan were condemned and a complete support was expressed for the initiatives of Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea for the normalization of the situation in Southeast Asia and solidarity for the struggle of the peoples from Central America for democracy and social progress, for the termination of the American interference there.

Mr Grisha Filipov and Mr Jose Eduardo dos Santos signed a final protocol on the talks. An agreement was signed between the governments of the two countries for the building of an agricultural farm in the Province of Malange. On the farm which will be built with Bulgarian investments and technologies there will be grown maize, soya, tobacco and other crops, the plans being that the big agricultural enterprise which will be expanded by stages will become a centre for the training of cadres.

A plan for scientific and cultural cooperation was signed.

It is stressed in the communique on the talks that the Bulgarian party has reaffirmed its determination to support the struggle of the Angolan people in defence of independence, national sovereignty and revolutionary gains.

It is stressed on the Angolan part that Bulgaria is conducting a constructive and consistent foreign policy aimed at the strengthening of peace, security and cooperation in the world, especially in the Balkans.

The role played by the Organization for African Unity in the struggle against imperialism, colonialism, racism and apartheid is stressed in the communique and the attempts of the imperialist and reactionary circles at splitting it are condemned in the communique.

Alarm is voiced over the present complicated situation in Central America, where the threat of an open military conflict as a result of the aggressive actions of the United States against Nicaragua and as a result of the incessant provocations against Cuba and the gross interference in El Salvador is rising.

The two delegations pointed to the importance of the Non-aligned Movement in the world today and said they stood for the establishment of a new international economic order upon the principles of justice and equality.

On behalf of Mr Todor Zhivkov, Mr Grisha Filipov invited Mr Jose Eduardo dos Santos to visit Bulgaria at the head of a party and government delegation for the celebration of the 40th anniversary of the socialist revolution in Bulgaria. The invitation was accepted with satisfaction.

The official part of the visit of the Bulgarian delegation to Angola ended. On Wednesday the delegation will leave for the People's Republic of the Congo.

Angolan Reportage

For Angolan reportage on the official visit of Grisha Filipov, chairman of the Council of Ministers, to the People's Republic of Angola, including his meeting with Angolan President Jose Eduardo dos Santos and discussions with government officials, see the Angola subsection of the Southern Africa section of the 2 July Middle East and Africa DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

FILIPOV-LED DELEGATION ARRIVES IN CONGO 4 JULY

AU041917 Sofia BTA in English 1845 GMT 4 Jul 84

[Text] Brazzaville, July 4 (BTA special correspondents) -- The Bulgarian party and government delegation led by Politburo member of the CC of the BCP and Chairman of the Council of Ministers Mr Grisha Filipov, which paid an official visit to the People's Republic of Angola, arrived today on an official and friendly visit to the People's Republic of the Congo at the invitation of the Congolese Party of Labour (PCT) and of the government.

At the Brazzaville airport the delegation was welcomed by Colonel Louis Sylvain Goma, prime minister of the People's Republic of the Congo and leader of the government, and by other officials.

Answering questions put to him by representatives of the Congolese press, radio and television, Mr Grisha Filipov said, "We shall try not only to open new vistas to the expansion of bilateral cooperation, to increase our share in the implementation of the programmes for your country's progressive development, but we shall also try to cast a look in the future of our mutually advantageous cooperation."

Answering another question, Mr Grisha Filipov underlined that the foreign policies of the People's Republic of Bulgaria and of the People's Republic of the Congo aim at consolidating the revolutionary and progressive reforms in Africa and the world over and thus contribute to the common struggle against imperialism and more particularly to the struggle of the peoples of the Republic of South Africa and Namibia against racism and the apartheid.

In the afternoon Mr Grisha Filipov visited Col Louis Sylvain Goma. After that the two countries' delegations opened official talks, which go on in a friendly and constructive atmosphere.

CUBA'S DEPUTY PREMIER ESQUIVEL WELCOMED 4 JULY

AU041431 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 0900 GMT 4 Jul 84

[Text] On 4 July, Antonio Esquivel, Cuba's deputy premier, arrived in Sofia. As chairman of the Cuban side of the joint Bulgarian-Cuban Governmental Commission on Economic and Scientific-Technological Cooperation, he will take part in the 17th session of the commission. At Sofia airport the guest was greeted by Comrade Andrey Lukanov, chairman of the Bulgarian side of the commission.

DOYNOV ECONOMIC DELEGATION VISITS AUSTRIA

AU041535 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1500 GMT 4 Jul 84

[Text] A Bulgarian economic delegation led by Comrade Ognyan Doynov is holding talks in Vienna with noted representatives of Austrian business circles. The itinerary of the visit also includes a visit to industrial plants.

TODOR BOZHINOV RETURNS FROM USSR 4 JULY

AU041350 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1300 GMT 4 Jul 84

[Text] On 4 July Todor Bozhinov, member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, and minister of energy and raw material resources, returned from a business visit to the USSR.

He was greeted at Sofia airport by Georgi Karamanev, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and minister of production and trade for consumer goods; Nikola Todoriev, chairman of the State Committee on Science and Technological Progress; and other officials. Leonid Grekov, Soviet ambassador to Bulgaria, was also at the airport.

DEPUTY FOREIGN MINISTER ATTENDS U.S. RECEPTION

AU041945 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1930 GMT 4 Jul 84

[Text] The U.S. ambassador to Bulgaria gave a reception on his country's national day -- Independence Day. The reception was attended by Lyuben Gotsev, deputy minister of foreign affairs, and other representatives of ministries and organizations.

GREEK PRIME MINISTER CONCLUDES VISIT 4 JULY

Talks Begin

LD022035 Prague CTK in English 1940 GMT 2 Jul 84

[Text] Prague July 2 (CTK) -- Talks between Czechoslovak Federal Premier Lubomir Strougal and Greek Prime Minister Andreas Papandreou began here today. Also present were Czechoslovak Deputy Premier and Chairman of the State Commission for Scientific-Technical Development and Investments Jaromir Obzina; Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek and foreign Trade Minister Bohumil Urban; Greek Foreign Minister Ioannis Kharalambopoulos; Minister of Science and Technology Yeoryios Lianis; Deputy Minister of National Economy Konstandinos Vaitsos; and Deputy Minister in the Premier's Office Dhimitrios Marudas.

Premiers Lubomir Strougal and Andreas Papandreou briefed each other on the main tasks which are being solved by Czechoslovakia and Greece in political and economic spheres, and discussed a wide range of questions concerning further development of bilateral relations. They appreciated the results achieved in political, economic and cultural cooperation, and stressed that the two countries will create prerequisites for its further intensification. In the economy, this is to be facilitated by such effective forms of cooperation and industrial specialization and cooperation, and cooperation on third markets. The premiers agreed that it will be highly useful for the two economies to develop economic and scientific-technical cooperation on a long-term basis. Both sides made concrete suggestions how to extend and deepen exchange of goods. The premiers also discussed the international situation, expressed concern at its deterioration, and underlined that Czechoslovakia and Greece will support measures and steps to halt the arms race, to strengthen confidence and security, and to create conditions for deepening friendship and cooperation on the global scale.

View Coincidence on Two Points

NC022157 Athens Domestic Service in Greek 2100 GMT 2 Jul 84

[Text] The first phase of the official talks between Greece and Czechoslovakia ended tonight. The talks were held between Prime Minister Andreas Papandreou and CSSR Premier Strougal. Our correspondent in Prague, Yeoryios Tsalakos, reports:

[Begin recording] The first phase of the Greek-Czechoslovak talks here in Prague showed that the two sides' views coincide on two important questions:

1. the appraisal of Greek-Turkish relations: Prime Minister Andreas Papandreou explained our country's position with regard to Greek-Turkish relations and according to Greek delegation sources, CSSR Premier Strougal proved to be well versed on Greek-Turkish relations. An identity of views was noted.

2. matters of economic cooperation: A very broad discussion was held on these matters -- most of the discussion was devoted to these -- and it was noted that both sides have the joint political will to broaden their economic and trade exchanges. Within this framework it was decided to sign a long-term economic agreement for the establishment of mixed enterprises with the goal being to export to Third World countries.

In the political field they discussed matters connected with detente, nuclear arming, and the suspension of dialogue between the superpowers. It should be noted that Czechoslovakia is one of two countries that will receive Soviet missiles as a countermeasure to the deployment of U.S. Pershing and cruise nuclear missiles in Western Europe.

The prime minister also briefed Strougal on the Cyprus issue and on recent developments in Cyprus, particularly following the declaration of Denktas' pseudostate.

The discussion on political questions will continue tomorrow during Papandreou's meeting with CSSR President Husak, while Alternate National Economy Minister Vaitsos will continue discussion on economic questions with his Czechoslovak counterpart, Urban. [end recording]

Homage at Unknown Soldier Tomb

LD031117 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 0900 GMT 3 Jul 84

[Text] Andreas Papandreou, Greek prime minister, who is on an official visit to Czechoslovakia, today paid homage to the memory of the unknown soldier. To the accompaniment of solemn music and military honors, he placed a wreath at the tomb in the National Memorial on Zizkov Hill in Prague. The Greek prime minister was accompanied by Bohuslav Chnoupek, Czechoslovak minister of foreign affairs, Jaromir Johanes, deputy minister of foreign affairs, and other Czechoslovak representatives. The ambassadors of both countries, Josef Nalepka and Vaslilios Elevtheriadhis, were also present. The solemn act was concluded by the playing of the Greek and Czechoslovak national anthems and the march of a guard of honor.

Husak Receives Papandreou

LD031149 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1100 GMT 3 Jul 84

[Text] Gustav Husak, president of the Republic, in the presence of Lubomir Strougal, federal prime minister, received in Prague Castle today Andreas Papandreou, Greek prime minister, who is in Czechoslovakia on an official visit. During a friendly discussion, both statesmen noted that there exists between the CSSR and Greece years of traditionally good relations, which create a foundation for further intensive and all-round development of cooperation in all areas. In the course of an exchange of views on the current complicated international situation, both sides stressed that ranking among the most important present demands is to avert the threat of a world military conflict by adopting specific measures to halt the arms race, in particular in the nuclear sphere, and a prohibition to deploy any kinds of weapons in outer space. The CSSR and Greece resolutely back the renewal of the process of relaxation, the strengthening of confidence, security, and the establishment of a lasting peace in Europe and the whole world.

The meeting was also attended by Bohuslav Chnoupek, minister of foreign affairs, and Frantisek Salda, head of the Office of the President of the Republic. Ioannis Kharalambopoulos, Greek minister of foreign affairs, was also present.

Talks End, Agreements Signed

LD041025 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 0900 GMT 4 Jul 84

[Text] Talks between Lubomir Strougal, federal premier, and Andreas Papandreou, prime minister of the Greek Republic, ended this morning at the Hrzan Palace in Prague. Both leaders praised the results achieved during the talks and voiced the conviction that the conclusions adopted and summarized in detail in the final documents would represent an important step in intensifying mutual relations and deepening cooperation between the CSSR and Greece in the political, economic, and cultural spheres.

After the final talks, Lubomir Strougal and Andreas Papandreou signed a long-term Program for the development of economic, industrial, and technical cooperation between the CSSR and the Republic of Greece. The documents state that both sides will create favorable conditions for expanding economic cooperation on a long-term balanced basis with a view to attaining a marked increase in trade between both countries. To this end they will strive to make better use of natural resources, raw materials, modern technology and equipment, and scientific and technological findings for the benefit of both countries. All possible forms of cooperation will be used to work toward these aims, particularly cooperation in the joint production and assembly of machinery; participation of enterprises from both countries in building various construction projects, in providing services, and in carrying out specialist training of employees; and the joint use of modern technology. Cooperation will also be increased between banking institutions and the planning bodies of the CSSR and Greece.

The long-term program is documented with a lengthy list of branches and products in which the development of cooperation and the mutual exchange of goods is envisaged. In order to facilitate its implementation, a joint intergovernmental committee is to be set up and chaired on both sides at the ministerial level.

Jaromir Obzina, federal deputy premier and chairman of the State Commission for Scientific, Technological and Investment Development, and Ioannis Kharalambopoulos, Greek minister of foreign affairs, signed an agreement between the CSSR and Greek Governments on scientific and technological cooperation. This agreement provides for an exchange of information on results in the areas of applied science, patents, technical procedures and the management of research work, the exchange of specialists, mutual technical assistance and support for the transfer of technology, and organization of scientific and technical symposia and lectures on matters of joint interest. In order to monitor the implementation of this agreement, a mixed Czechoslovak-Greek commission for scientific and technological cooperation is to be set up.

Bohuslav Chnoupek, minister of foreign affairs, and Ioannis Kharalambopoulos, Greek minister of foreign affairs, signed a protocol on the exchange of instruments of ratification for a consular treaty between the CSSR and the Greek Republic.

Strougal Interviewed by ANA

LD041924 Prague CTK in English 1523 GMT 4 Jul 84

[Text] Prague July 4 (CTK) -- "Although we belong to different groupings - Greece is a member of NATO and E.E.C., and Czechoslovakia of the Warsaw Treaty and CMEA - we have found common language in the main international issues", Czechoslovak Premier Lubomir Strougal said in an interview with ATHENS NEWS AGENCY (ANA) at the close of the official visit of Prime Minister Andreas Papandreou. "We stand for peace and disarmament, for dialogue and cooperation in all spheres, not only in economical but also in political and cultural spheres", the premier said, adding that the signing of a long-term program of development of economic, industrial and technical cooperation is a guarantee of increasing dynamics of bilateral relations.

"We welcomed Premier Papandreou's initiative concerning the creation of a nuclear-free zone in the Balkans. I visited Yugoslavia recently, and Bulgaria before that - his initiative approach to the realization of the idea is appreciated everywhere", the premier said, recalling also the initiative of the Greek premier in talks with representatives of Scandinavian countries. He pointed out that proposals for the creation of nuclear-free zones help build confidence and strengthen peace, and provide examples to other continents.

On the recent declaration of the so-called Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus, the federal premier said that Czechoslovakia supports the principles of united, independent and non-aligned Cyprus, and is trying to help solve the Cyprus problem on all international forums, especially the United Nations. "Unfortunately, the U.N. resolutions have not been implemented. There are certain countries which are not interested in a solution to the problem of Cyprus. They are interested in unrest in Cyprus, in unrest in the Middle East, especially in connection with Lebanon and the Palestinian question. They are interested in conflicts in other parts of the world. We believe that the question of Cyprus should be considered again on an international forum, either in the United Nations or on a special international conference. The resolutions of the Security Council and the U.N. plenum should be implemented."

Papandreou Assesses Trip

LD042131 Prague Television Service in Czech and Slovak 1730 GMT 4 Jul 84

[Interview with Greek Prime Minister Andreas Papandreou by unidentified correspondent; Papandreou remarks in English with superimposed translation, time and place not given -- recorded]

[Text] [Question] You had talks with our highest representatives, Comrades Husak and Strougal. What do you consider to be the most important issue in these talks and how do you assess your visit in Czechoslovakia?

[Papandreou] I can say that the most important aspect of my visit is the understanding between the Czechoslovak and Greek Governments, between President Gustav Hasak and Prime Minister Lubomir Strougal and me and my colleague. I think I can say that our meetings and exchange of views were the most interesting of all I have had in my 3 years as Greek minister. We spoke about two related, yet independent, basic problems of our times: relations between East and West and the possibility of removing the danger of nuclear catastrophe. The two sides again called for the renewal of dialogue between East and West which would in particular deal with halting the production and deployment of nuclear weapons and their limitation, particularly in Europe. The two sides have fully identical views on this.

We also spoke about bilateral relations in all spheres -- the economy, culture, and trade. The two governments noted that not all existing possibilities have so far been utilized. Trade exchanges have continued. We should make joint investments, not only in our own but also in third countries. We are fully aware that your country is highly advanced industrially and that it is taking a direct part in the industrial revolution of our times. We do not want to miss, so to say, this [words indistinct] and we believe that the implementation of the already signed agreements and those which we shall sign in the future will help us in this, particularly those concerned with exchanges of technological equipment, mutual (?services) and production.

I would like to use this occasion to thank the Czechoslovak government for their cordial welcome, and to thank the Czechoslovak people for their friendship toward the Greek people.

[Question] After the signing of the Czechoslovak-Greek agreement what do you see as the main path in the development of mutual relations?

[Papandreou] I think that after this visit much closer relations and friendship will develop much faster. (?The president of the Greek Republic has invited President Gustav Husak for a visit) and we conveyed the invitation to the premier and to Lubomir Strougal, and we hope that we shall welcome both in Greece soon.

Contacts 'Most Significant'

LD041916 Prague CTK in English 1510 GMT 4 Jul 84

[Text] Prague July 4 (CTK) -- "We struggle for a just cause, for the survival of mankind", visiting Greek Prime Minister Andreas Papandreou said here Wednesday at a press conference on Greece's and Czechoslovakia's role in the international situation as discussed during his talks here on July 2-4. "These were one of the most significant talks and contacts I have had in about three years of my premiership in the Greek Government. I believe that firm foundations for long-term dynamic cooperation between Greece and Czechoslovakia were laid. The meeting with Czechoslovak President Gustav Husak and Prime Minister Lubomir Strougal concerned also efforts to strengthen peace and reduce tension. The two countries are small but their positions are significant and correspond with deep hopes and wishes of all countries in the world", the Greek premier stressed.

He pointed to the stand of Greece on several NATO resolutions, emphasizing the country's interest in the policy of detente and international cooperation. "The Greek Government considers the removal of new missiles, and not their deployment to be the only way towards the preservation of peace", Andreas Papandreou said. The Greek prime minister said that a summit meeting of the Balkan countries aimed at creating a nuclear-free zone in this part of the European Continent will be held in the nearest future. "I believe that the nuclear-free Balkans will become together with the Scandinavian countries' initiatives a significant contribution to the establishment of nuclear-free Europe", he pointed out. He described the Soviet proposal for a ban on nuclear armament in outer space as significant and constructive. The Greek representative dealt also with the situation in the Middle East and pointed out that the conflict cannot be solved without respect for the rights of the Palestinian people to self-determination and establishment of their own state. He stated that the separate accords between Israel and Egypt, and Israel and Lebanon were basically failures. He expressed his belief that the only way to reach a just and permanent settlement on the Middle East would be an international conference under the auspices of the United Nations with the countries involved, the United States and the Soviet Union taking part.

Seen Off by Officials

LD041246 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1200 GMT 4 Jul 84

[Excerpt] Andreas Papandreou, prime minister of the Greek Republic, ended his official visit to Czechoslovakia today and left Prague. At Ruzyne Airport, decorated with the state flags of the two countries, the Greek statesman was seen off by Federal Premier Lubomir Strougal, at whose invitation the visit took place. Also seeing him off at the airport were Vasil Bilak, secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee; Deputy Federal Premiers Karol Laco, Matej Lucan, Jaromir Obzina, Svatopluk Potac, and Rudolf Rohlicek; Ministers Bohuslav Chnoupek and Bohumil Urban; staff officers of the Czechoslovak People's Army; and other personages.

SWEDISH FOREIGN MINISTER BEGINS 3-DAY VISIT

LD042136 Prague CTK in English 1700 GMT 4 Jul 84

[Text] Prague July 4 (CTK) -- Swedish Foreign Minister Lennart Bodstrom arrived here today for an official visit at the invitation of his Czechoslovak counterpart Bohuslav Chnoupek. The three-day visit of Lennart Bodstrom, the first by a Swedish foreign minister to Czechoslovakia in 18 years, is the climax of the positive stage in Czechoslovak-Swedish contacts since 1981.

Czechoslovakia appreciates the active foreign policy of neutral Sweden and primarily its peace initiatives: the proposal for a nuclear-free zone in Scandinavia, removal of chemical weapons from Europe, the endeavour for the conclusion of an international treaty renouncing use of force and others.

Since 1981, a number of visits and various talks have taken place between government representatives. They included the visits of Czech Education Minister Milan Vondruska to Sweden and of Swedish Agriculture and Environment Minister Anders Dahlgren to Czechoslovakia in 1981, the talks of Czechoslovak Fuel and Power Minister Vlastimil Ehrenberger in Sweden in 1983 and Swedish Culture and Basic Education Minister Bengt Goransson in Czechoslovakia this year.

Sweden is Czechoslovakia's largest trade partner among the Nordic countries and ranks 9th in Czechoslovakia's foreign trade turnover with developed capitalist states. Mutual trade has been rising in recent years, from 803 million crowns worth in 1982 to 875 million in 1983 and in the first five months of this year it was 321.9 million. Czechoslovakia mainly exports to Sweden rolled stock, furniture, coking coal, coke, textiles, machine tools, glass products, electric motors and tractors. Swedish exports are mostly pulp, hides, iron ore and agricultural, building, mining and road building machines.

In the last few years the two countries have focused on industrial cooperation (25 projects have been elaborated and five cooperation agreements signed), and on cooperation on third markets (the Czechoslovak high-voltage electrical engineering enterprise and Axel Johnson Ab of Sweden signed an agreement on the manufacture of cables, electric motors and switches for heavy electric equipment.

Relatively rich scientific, educational and cultural relations exist between Czechoslovakia and Sweden. A contribution to their promotion is the program of cooperation for 1983-84 signed in Stockholm last year. On its basis, successful exhibitions "Alfons Mucha and Czech Art Nouveau", "Czech Cubism", "Nature in Photographs", and of Czech embroidery took place in Sweden last year while the Swedish exhibition "Protection of the Environment" and this year a show of Swedish painter and graphic artist Philip von Schantz were received with interest in Czechoslovakia.

Czechoslovak Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek said at a dinner given in honour of visiting Swedish Foreign Minister Lennart Bodstrom that Czechoslovakia seeks deployment of relations with Sweden in all areas of common interest, and that after a creation stagnation, cooperation is being expanded on the basis of the principle of peaceful coexistence of state with different social systems. Speaking of concern about the peaceful future of the earth, he said that the most important task in the present complicated international situation is to avert the danger of nuclear war, to preserve world peace and to contribute to reactivation of the process of detente. "The closeness of our views on solving these most pressing international problems is encouraging", Bohuslav Chunoupek said. In this connection, he appreciated the proposal of the Swedish Government to create a corridor without nuclear weapons in Europe which would help lessen tension, strengthen security and promote cooperation in Europe.

As regards the problem of nuclear weapons in Europe, Czechoslovakia esteems and fully supports the interest and readiness of the Soviet Union to conduct honourable negotiations on the basis of equality and equal security. It is only up to the United States and NATO to take practical steps which would clearly display the wish to make such talks possible. In such a case, the socialist countries would cancel the measures they were forced to adopt in connection with the deployment of new U.S. medium-range nuclear missiles, Minister Chnoupek said.

Swedish Foreign Minister Lennart Bodstrom said in his toast that he welcomed the opportunity for an open exchange of views on the most pressing problems of the present, because a frank dialogue is important for building confidence and mutual respect between countries having different social systems. East-West relations are a very important factor for Sweden which wants to take an active part in constructive solution of international questions, and is interested in the speedy resumption of nuclear arms limitation talks. The minister spoke of the proposal of the Swedish Government for the creation of a corridor without nuclear weapons in the north of Europe, and underlined the importance of the Stockholm Conference on Confidence and Security Building Measures and Disarmament in Europe

He expressed the conviction that possibilities exist for broader cooperation between Sweden and Czechoslovakia, especially in foreign trade and environmental protection.

Swedish Foreign Minister Lennart Bodstrom was received today by Czechoslovak Federal Premier Lubomir Strougal who described the minister's visit as an important step in the development of relations between Czechoslovakia and Sweden. He said the visit was an opportunity for an exchange of views on possibliities of cooperation which should be intensified in the interests of both countries in political, cultural and especially the economic sphere. Speaking of the present international situation, the premier appreciated the peace initiatives of Sweden and its contribution to efforts to lessen international tension, to achieve disarmament and to deepen friendship and peaceful cooperation between nations. Also present at the meeting was Czechoslovak Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek.

GROMYKO, HOWE REMARKS IN MOSCOW SUMMARIZED

LD031727 Prague CTK in English 1509 GMT 3 Jul 84

[Text] Moscow July 3 (CTK) -- Soviet Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko and British Foreign Secretary Geoffrey Howe expressed concern during the second round of their talks here today at the heightened tension in the world.

Andrey Gromyko pointed out that CPSU General Secretary and Soviet President Konstantin Chernenko reaffirmed the peace policy of the USSR expressed in an extensive complex of constructive initiative proposals. It was stressed that it is indispensable to take immediate steps to avert militarization of outer space and for this reason to start Soviet-U.S. talks as proposed by the Soviet Government. Use of outer space exclusively for peaceful purposes will enhance the creative possibilities of the human mind, and open up new prospects for scientific development in all spheres to the benefit of mankind.

Andrey Gromyko stressed that the deployment of the new U.S. nuclear missiles in Western Europe, for which also the British Government is responsible, increased the danger of war, but that it is not yet late to remedy the situation. Measures which would lead to the removal of the already installed missiles and steps to cancel the countermeasures would create a basis for the resumption of talks on the elimination of nuclear weapons.

Geoffrey Howe repeated the stand of the NATO countries adopted at the Washington session of their representatives which is not conducive to the resumption of negotiations and improvement of the international situation.

The Soviet foreign minister said that if this were to be achieved, the United States and its NATO allies including Great Britain would have to respond positively to the concrete proposals of the Soviet Union aimed at averting the danger of nuclear war, at strengthening confidence and equal cooperation among all states.

On the situation in the Middle East, Andrey Gromyko said that the most realistic way of achieving settlement is an international conference attended by all sides involved, including the Palestine Liberation Organization.

As regards the tense situation in Central America caused by aggressive acts of the United States, he said the problems in this part of the world can and must be solved through negotiations, on the basis of the inalienable right of peoples to decide on their own destiny.

COMMUNIQUE RELEASED ON CHNOUPEK'S ARGENTINE VISIT

LD261133 Prague CTK in English 1040 GMT 26 Jun 84

[Text] Buenos Aires (CTK correspondent) -- Czechoslovak Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek ended Monday his official visit to Argentina and left for Colombia. A press communique published here at the close of his visit stressed the efforts of the two countries to preserve peace, and their belief that there is no regional or world-wide problem which could not be solved by peaceful means. The Czechoslovak minister met with his Argentine counterpart Dante Caputo, and was received by President Raul Alfonsin. During his stay he visited Chacabuco and Misiones Provinces. The communique pointed out that Czechoslovak-Argentine relations have intensified in all spheres. They are marked by the atmosphere of friendship and mutual understanding.

The 8th session of the Mixed Czechoslovak-Argentine Economic Commission will be held in October in Prague.

Bohuslav Chnoupek invited his Argentine counterpart Dante Caputo to visit Czechoslovakia.

At the close of the visit, the two sides signed an inter-governmental agreement on cooperation between the two countries in veterinary medicine.

STROUGAL SPEAKS AT DINNER FOR NICARAGUA'S ORTEGA

AU021337 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 28 Jun 84 p 2

[Report on speech by CSSR Premier Lubomir Strougal at a "festive dinner" in Prague on 27 June, given in honor of a Nicaraguan delegation led by Daniel Ortega, member of the National Directorate of the Sandinist National Liberation Front and coordinator of the Junta of the Government of National Reconstruction]

[Text] Comrade Lubomir Strougal stressed that the Czechoslovak people have always displayed their solidarity with the people of Nicaragua, with their fight for freedom and a better tomorrow. He said that our nations know very well the meaning of the words freedom, peace, social progress, and justice and cannot therefore be indifferent to the efforts of Nicaragua, which has opted for the same future.

"Our deep ideological and political congruity and equal assessment of the international situation confirm that there are no obstacles on our path standing in the way of deepening trade and economic cooperation. We are well aware that a strong and balanced economy of a state is the best rear guard in difficult moments and the best safeguard for the future. That is why we fully respect your economic priorities and want to assist in their implementation. At the same time we perceive this cooperation as mutually beneficial and prospective," Strougal went on to say.

In another part of his speech, he paid attention to the present situation in Europe. He stressed that the American intermediate-range missiles being deployed in Western Europe represent an attempt to reverse the strategic balance and to achieve military supremacy for imperialism. As a consequence of this, it was necessary to give a reply in the form of the deployment of operational-tactical weapons on the territories of the CSSR and the GDR. In this connection Comrade Strougal underlined that this has not altered in any way our endeavor to effect disarmament and that all peace proposals of the Soviet Union and other countries of the socialist community continue to be valid.

Concluding his speech, the Czechoslovak premier said that our people are following very closely the struggle being waged by the progressive countries of the developing world against the forces of imperialism, neocolonialism, and Zionism. We feel that we share responsibility for the efforts to assert social justice and political respect in this area. That is why we continue to give all our support to the struggle for preserving the territorial integrity of Nicaragua against the forces of counterrevolution and intervention.

MACHINE-BUILDING PROTOCOL SIGNED WITH PPR

LD042220 Bratislava Domestic Service in Slovak 1930 GMT 4 Jul 84

[Text] Federal Premier Lubomir Strougal received deputy Polish premier Zbigniew Szalajda in Prague today. They evaluated many issues, particularly those concerning the rsults, tasks, and further development of the CSSR and PPR national economies.

In conclusion of his working visit, the Polish representative and Ladislav Geric, deputy federal premier, signed a protocol summarizing the results of talks on further deepening cooperation in the machine-building industry.

The Polish representative later left Prague for Bratislava.

ECONOMIC COOPERATION CREDIT AGREEMENT WITH SRV

LD041503 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1330 GMT 4 Jul 84

[Text] A credit agreement on economic cooperation between the CSSR and the SRV for the years 1984-1989 was signed today in Prague. The agreement provides for the CSSR to supply equipment and help to construct small hydroelectric power stations, to modernize engineering plants, and to supply transport equipment, machinery and tools for coal extraction.

10 CATHOLICS SENTENCED, ANOTHER ARRESTED

AU050732 Vienna ORF Teletext in German 0720 GMT 5 Jul 84

[Text] Prague -- Ten young catholics were given suspended sentences of between 6 and 18 months in Olmuetz in Moravia on Tuesday. As was learned from dissident circles in Prague yesterday they were charged with having "performed a theater play without official authorization".

Another Catholic, who had attempted to circulate a petition against the deployment of Soviet missiles in the CSSR, was arrested by the police.

PAPANDREOU ARRIVES IN E. BERLIN ON 3-DAY VISIT

LD041202 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1141 GMT 4 Jul 84

[Text] Berlin, 4 Jul (ADN) -- Andreas Papandreou, prime minister of the Greek Republic, arrived this morning on a 3-day official visit to the GDR at the invitation of Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council. At Berlin-Schoenefeld Airport Erich Honecker warmly welcomed Andreas Papandreou, who is also chairman of the Panhellenic Socialist Movement of Greece. Other members of the GDR party and state leadership were present. A military ceremony was performed in the visitor's honor. Thousands of Berliners saluted the leader of the Greek Republic.

Present at the welcoming ceremony for Andreas Papandreou and his party were: members of the SED Central Committee Politburo Willi Stoph, chairman of the Council of Ministers; Horst Sindermann, president of the People's Chamber; Hermann Axen, Herbert Haeber, Egon Krenz, Werner Krolikowski, Guenter Mittag, and Guenter Schabowski; Lothar Kolditz, president of the GDR National Front Council; deputy chairmen of the Council of State: Manfred Gerlach, Liberal Democratic Party chairman, Heinrich Homann, National Democratic Party chairman, and Ernst Mecklenburg, Democratic Peasants Party chairman; deputy chairmen of the Council of Ministers: Manfred Flegel, Hans-Joachim Heusinger, Wolfgang Rauchfuss, Hans Reichelt, Rudolph Schulze, Gerhard Weiss, and Herbert Weiz; other members of the SED Central Committee, of the Council of Ministers, the Presidium of the People's Chamber, the Council of State, and other officials.

Leaders Open Talks

LD042048 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1751 GMT 4 Jul 84

[Text] Berlin, 4 Jul (ADN) -- Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, and Andreas Papandreou, prime minister of the Greek Republic, held an initial exchange of views on Wednesday afternoon in the State Council building. In the discussion the two statesmen expressed their conviction that stable and mutually beneficial relations between the GDR and Greece serve the interest of both peoples and also contribute to preserving peace in Europe and to improving the world political situation.

Erich Honecker and Andreas Papandreou stressed the need for all peace-loving forces to step up their efforts to counter the danger of sliding into a nuclear inferno and to achieve a change for the better in international relations. It is not only necessary but also possible to return to the path of detente.

The two politicians expressed the expectation that the talks will give a new impetus to the mutually beneficial cooperation between the two countries.

The detailed exchange of views centered on the current international situation and bilateral relations. In their discussion of international questions, Erich Honecker and Andreas Papandreou expressed their deep concern about the dangerous aggravation of the world situation and the further escalation of the arms race, which particularly in the nuclear field threatens to assume dangerous proportions. To secure a peaceful future for mankind is the most important task of the present time. Both men welcomed the USSR's proposal for immediate measures to prevent the militarization of space and expressed the hope that this initiative would meet with a positive response.

Erich Honecker and Andreas Papandreou emphasized the usefulness of East-West political dialogue and that it is the duty of all states to increase their efforts to improve the international climate. To this end it is essential that the principles of noninterference in the internal affairs of other states, the renunciation of the threat or use of force, and peaceful solutions to all questions of conflict through negotiations are strictly observed.

Erich Honecker and Andreas Papandreou spoke strongly in favor of comprehensive steps to end the arms race and effective measures to reduce armaments. The creation of a nuclear weapons-free zone in the Balkans -- for which constructive activities are emanating from Greece -- and also in northern Europe and in other regions of the continent, and the creation of a corridor free of theater nuclear weapons on the dividing line between the Warsaw Pact and NATO would be an important contribution to nuclear disarmament and the strengthening of trust. In this connection Erich Honecker referred to the proposals of the USSR and the Warsaw Pact States, which contain many elements that the NATO countries could discuss. At the same time he welcomed the joint declaration of the heads of state or governments of six countries, including Greece, made on 22 May this year, as designed to create a broad concensus aimed at preventing a nuclear inferno.

Erich Honecker and Andreas Papandreou noted with satisfaction that notable progress has been made in the past few years in the development of relations between the GDR and Greece in the political, economic, and cultural fields. They received information from the two foreign ministers about the parallel talks on the state and further development of bilateral relations in all areas. They confirmed their firm intention to expand further these relations of friendship and mutually beneficial cooperation on the basis of the UN Charter and Helsinki Final Act. Both men expressed the view that good relations between states belonging to different socioeconomic systems represent an important contribution to preserving peace and to international cooperation.

The following took part in the talks: From the GDR side Oskar Fischer, minister of foreign affairs; Gerhard Beil, member of the Council of Ministers, state secretary and first deputy minister of foreign trade; Frank-Joachim Herrmann, state secretary and chief of the chancery of the chairman of the GDR State Council; Klaus Stubenrauch, state secretary at the Ministry for Science and Technology; Kurt Nier, deputy minister of foreign affairs; Horst Brie, GDR ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the Hellenic Republic. From the Greek side: Ioannis Kharalambopoulos, minister for foreign affairs; Yeoryios Lianis, minister for research and technology; Konstandinos Vaitsos, deputy minister to the prime minister; and Antonios Coundakis, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Hellenic Republic to the GDR.

Summary of Dinner Toasts

NC042150 Athens Domestic Service in Greek 2100 GMT 4 Jul 84

[Excerpts] Prime Minister Andreas Papandreou's official talks in Berlin with GDR State Council Chairman Erich Honecker focused on international issues with special emphasis on Europe. Yeoryios Tsalakos, Hellenic Radio Television One correspondent, reports from East Berlin:

In addition to the two leaders' talks, the two countries' delegations, headed on the Greek side by Foreign Affairs Minister Kharalambopoulos and on the GDR side by Foreign Affairs Minister Oskar Fischer, discussed questions pertaining to bilateral economic relations and those relating to industrial, technological, and scientific cooperation, as well as the question of social insurance for the Greek political refugees in the GDR.

The Greek side expressed interest in the purchase of light industry goods to the value of $125 million during 1984, as well as agricultural products. The German side also accepted a Greek proposal for the establishment of mixed enterprises using advanced technology. The type of production and the site for establishing these enterprises will be fixed by a mixed committee. The goal will be to produce exports for third countries. These discussions will be concluded on Friday with the signing of a long-term economic agreement as well as other Greek-GDR agreements.

In the evening State Council Chairman Honecker gave a dinner in honor of Prime Minister Andreas Papandreou. Addressing Papandreou, Honecker extolled the two countries' friendly relations and Greece's contribution to the resistance against fascism. Honecker said that there is identity of views on international questions and stressed the peaceful coexistence of states with different social systems. Honecker said Papandreou's visit is of exceptional importance for bilateral relations. Honecker also said that the deployment of Pershing II and cruise missiles in Europe opened a new phase during which the basis for negotiations, aiming at arms reduction has vanished. He added that if the U.S. missiles are withdrawn then the countermeasures will be suspended.

In his reply Papandreou said that for our country's part there is political will for the broadening of bilateral relations at the highest possible level. The prime minister added that the agreements to be signed broaden the foundation of relations and therefore the possibilities for bilateral cooperation. Papandreou also referred to the tension in international relations and said that this climate prevents the steady and rapid development of people's prosperity. Papandreou pointed out the role of small states in the efforts for arms reduction and said that they should join forces so that they may also contribute to the joint goal of disarmament. The prime minister also referred to the situation in the Aegean, Cyprus, the Middle East, the Iranian-Iraqi war and analyzed our country's positions. [end recording]

FISCHER DISCUSSES RELATIONS IN NETHERLANDS

LD031736 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1623 GMT 3 Jul 84

[Text] The Hague, 3 Jul (ADN) -- GDR Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer, who is in the Kingdom of the Netherlands on an official visit, was received on Tuesday by Queen Beatrix for an audience. The minister conveyed to the head of state of the Netherlands best greetings from Erich Honecker, chairman of the GDR State Council which were received with thanks and reciprocated. It is reported that Oskar Fischer informed Queen Beatrix about the course of his visit.

On the occasion of Oskar Fischer's visit GDR Ambassador Dr Wolfgang Strohmeyer held a reception. Among the guests were Foreign Minister Hans van den Broek and Foreign Trade Minister Frits Bolkestein, as well as further prominent personages from politics and commerce.

On the same day the GDR foreign minister had a talk with a delegation from the Labor Party led by its chairman, Max van den Berg. Oskar Fischer ended his visit to the Netherlands on the same day.

In the talks with Foreign Minister van den Broek both sides emphasized the untroubled, normal development of bilateral relations and agreed on continuation in the proven manner of cooperation in all fields of mutual interest, especially in the economic, scientific-technological, and cultural fields. Much time was given to discussing international questions. They reaffirmed equally the will of their governments to do everything in their power to return developments back to predictable and peaceful paths.

The Netherlands' foreign minister explained the recent decision by his government to postpone the decision about the stationing of American cruise missiles on the soil of the Netherlands.

Oskar Fischer emphasized the position of the socialist states which aim for a reduction of confrontation and the mountains of weapons. He emphasized that the stationing of U.S. nuclear first-strike weapons in Western Europe is destabilizing for European security and has called forth corresponding military countermeasures by the Warsaw Pact states. The foreign minister underlined the readiness of the GDR and her allies to reverse these measures immediately if the United States stops stationing further medium-range weapons in Western Europe and removes those already sited. Then the path to substantial negotiations in Geneva will be free again.

The Netherland's foreign minister accepted with thanks an invitation by Oskar Fischer for an official visit to the GDR.

FELFE MEETS CP LEADER, MINISTERS IN UK

McLennan Meeting

LD041523 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1307 GMT 4 Jul 84

[Text] London, 4 Jul (ADN) -- Together with all social forces interested in securing world peace, the SED and the Community Party of Great Britain will work resolutely for an improvement in the international scene and a return to detente. This was stated by Werner Felfe, member of the SED Politburo, and Gordon McLennan, general secretary of the Communist Party of Great Britain, at a meeting in London today. They said that after the start of the siting of new U.S. first strike weapons in Western Europe and the ensuring aggravation of the international situation, it was the most important aim of the communists to stop mankind from sliding into a nuclear castatrophe. The traditionally friendly relations between both parties provided a firm basis for deepening their cooperation in the struggle for peace, disarmament, and social progress.

Talks With Howe, Others

LD041813 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1642 GMT 4 Jul 84

[Text] London, 4 Jul (ADN) -- Werner Felfe, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee and a member of the GDR Council of State, met leading representatives of the British Government for talks in London on Wednesday (4 July). He exchanged views with Sir Geoffrey Howe, the secretary of state for foreign and commonwealth affairs, on current questions of the international situation, East-West relations, and on the state and development of GDR-British bilateral relations.

Werner Felfe expounded the policy of the GDR, which is directed to securing peace and improving the international situation. Together with its allies, the GDR, he said, is firmly resolved to banish the danger of a nuclear war, to end the arms escalation, and to achieve a switch to disarmament and detente. He referred to the concrete proposals made by the Soviet Union, which the GDR fully supports and which are aimed at averting the danger of a nuclear war, strengthening relations of mutual trust, and at equal cooperation among all states. In spite of differing views on the causes of the acute international situation, the GDR is in favor of utilizing, with realism and good will, all possibilities in order to develop peaceful and predictable relations between states and to initiate an improvement in the international climate. For the sake of peace it is the foremost task of any responsible policy to pursue agreements in the fields of arms limitation and disarmament with due regard for the legitimate security interests of all states.

In this connection Werner Felfe and Sir Geoffrey Howe spoke in favor of expanding cooperation between the GDR and Great Britain and continuing the political dialogue. This could be a constructive contribution to safeguarding peace and international detente. Both sides expressed concern at the growing tensions in the world. Geoffrey Howe stated the position of the British Government, which wants more trust in East-West relations, and repeated the stance of the NATO countries in the matter of negotiations and missile deployment.

The development of mutually beneficial bilateral relations was at the center of the talks which Werner Felfe had on the same day with Michael Jopling, the minister of agriculture, and Paul Channon, the minister of state for trade in the Department of Trade and Industry. Both sides spoke in favor of making more comprehensive use of available opportunities for economic cooperation. Werner Felfe invited the British minister of agriculture to pay an official visit to the GDR.

Wilhelm Cesarz, state secretary in the GDR Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry, and Food, took part in the talks with both ministers. Malcolm Rifkind, minister of state in the British Foreign and Commonwealth Office, gave a banquet in honor of Werner Felfe and his party.

CONTINUING GDR-FRANCE 'BENEFICIAL RELATIONS'

French Official Meets Stoph

LD032157 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1725 GMT 3 Jul 84

[Text] Berlin, 3 Jul (ADN) -- In view of the complicated international situation, the development of fruitful relations of peaceful coexistence is an important factor of stability, continuity and consistency in Europe. This was stated in Berlin today by GDR Premier Willi Stoph and Jean le Garrec, French secretary of state for planning and regional development. Stoph said that in view of the serious dangers to peace, which have been greatly increased with the deployment of intermediate-range nuclear weapons in Europe, constructive political dialogue assumes a still greater importance. The GDR is ready to enter into dialogue with all forces of good will. In this spirit the GDR Government favors a further strengthening of the cooperation between the GDR and France and its extension to new fields and areas.

Le Garrec stressed that the GDR's consistent policy of peace meets with a great response in his country. France, too, wants peace and disarmament. On behalf of this government he expressed his concurrence with the GDR's efforts to develop peaceful cooperation.

Talks End; Cooperation Lauded

LD031656 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1426 GMT 3 Jul 84

[Text] Berlin, 3 Jul (ADN) -- With the signing of the minutes, the economy meeting between the GDR and France was concluded on Tuesday in Berlin. The document was signed for the GDR by Deputy Prime Minister Gerhard Schuerer, chairman of the GDR State Planning Commission, and for France by Secretary of State to the Prime Minister for Planning and Regional Development Jean le Garrec.

Schuerer and Le Garrec said that the exchange of views and the measures contained in the minutes were the expression of the firm intention by both governments to continue the development of beneficial relations in the interest of long-term stable cooperation and thus to contribute to furthering detente and securing peace in Europe.

This was also emphasized in a talk held earlier between the French guest and SED Politburo member Guenter Mittag. Both politicians spoke of the recently agreed program for long-term economic cooperation and praised the positive results of cooperation over the past years.

HONECKER RECEIVES FRENCH TRADE UNION LEADER

LD031307 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1020 GMT 3 Jul 84

[Text] Berlin, 3 Jul (ADN) -- The successful development of friendly relations between the peoples of the GDR and France is an expression of many years of tradition in the struggle against militarism and war, for peace and social progress. This was reaffirmed by Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, and Henri Krasucki, secretary general of the General French Trade Union Federation, member of the French Communist Party Politburo, in a talk Tuesday in Berlin. Henri Krasucki is in the GDR at the invitiation of the FDGB Executive Committee. Both sides agreed that a stop to the arms race and the prevention of a nuclear inferno were vital to the interests of all nations and served to solve the numerous economic and social problems in all regions of the world. Erich Honecker emphasized that the GDR in alliance with the Soviet Union and the other states of the socialist community was for peace, disarmament, and detente. The adventurist course of confrontation and the arms drive by U.S. imperialism and its NATO allies, which led to the stationing of new U.S. nuclear medium-range missiles in Western Europe, had to be countered even more decisively by the joint action of all peace-loving forces, Erich Honecker stressed. Henri Krasucki conveyed the fraternal greetings of Georges Marchais, general secretary of the French Communist Party, which were cordially reciprocated.

HAEBER HOLDS TALKS WITH CDU OFFICIAL IN BERLIN

LD031951 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1710 GMT 3 Jul 84

[Text] Berlin, 3 Jul (ADN) -- Herbert Haeber, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee, and Walter Leisler Kiep, member of the FRG CDU Presidium met in Berlin today. They exchanged views on questions of common interest.

TECHNOLOGY COOPERATION TALKS CONTINUE IN BONN

LD041741 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1448 GMT 4 Jul 84

[Text] Bonn, 4 Jul (ADN) -- The negotiations between the GDR and the FRG on an agreement in the field of science and technology continued on Wednesday (4 July) in the Federal Ministry for Research and Technology in Bonn. The GDR delegation was led by Wolfgang Leupold, state secretary in the Ministry of Science and Technology, and the FRG delegation by Hans-Hilger Haunschild, state secretary in the Federal Ministry of Research and Technology. It was agreed to continue the negotiations.

OFFICIAL ON PERSONS IN FRG PERMANENT MISSION

LD031713 Hamburg DPA in German 1522 GMT 3 Jul 84

[Text] East Berlin, 3 Jul (DPA) -- Ludwig Rehlinger, state secretary in the Federal Ministry of Intra-German Relations, made the following statement in East Berlin this afternoon about his talks with GDR lawyer Wolfgang Vogel on resolving the problems in the FRG's Permanent Mission:

"I can state today, after my talks with lawyer Dr Vogel, that except for four adults and two children, all persons who spent some time in the permanent mission have left the building. They have returned to their places of residence in the GDR.

"The persons who remain in the building are not the visitors described as 'problem cases' in the media. Those persons remaining in the permanent mission were offered the same opportunities as were all the others, who have meanwhile left the permanent mission.

"Everyone must see the realities as they are. An objective assessment inevitably leads to the conclusion that GDR authorities decide on departures from the GDR.

"There is reason to assume that the GDR authorities will resume granting exit permits in family reunification cases once the situation in the permanent mission has returned to normal -- that is, when the last visitors have left."

East Berlin Bishop Comments

DW041109 Frankfurt FRANKFURTER RUNDSCHAU in German 4 Jul 84 p 4

[Text] Berlin, 3 Jul (EPD) -- Gottfried Forck, the Evangelical bishop of East Berlin, has criticized GDR citizens who are at present in the FRG's East Berlin mission. By trying to enforce their departure they have made great difficulties for all others, said Forck this weekend at the 160th anniversary celebration of the East Berlin mission community. As a credible sign of the freedom of conscience and as an example for others, the bishop quoted the attitude of Deacon Michael Frenzel from East Berlin, who was released on 28 June after serving a term in prison and who wants to stay in the GDR. However, according to Bishop Forck something must be done to make "the people in the GDR feel better".

THREE ARRESTED FOR 'SUBVERSIVE PROPAGANDA'

LD040948 Hamburg DPA in German 0904 GMT 4 Jul 84

[Text] Berlin, 4 Jul (DPA) -- In connection with the distribution of pamphlets before the GDR local elections, two young women and a man were arrested in East Berlin in early June according to informed circles. According to information available in West Berlin, the three young people are now to be charged with "subversive propaganda" after their earlier temporary arrest on suspicion of calling for a boycott of the elections.

The pamphlets were found in mailboxes before the local elections in early May. The text is said to have also referred to the Berlin Wall.

It is reported that arrested are 19-year-old building draughtswoman Ivon Weigel, 21-year-old housekeeper Carola Hornig, and 25-year-old dishwasher Peter Stefan.

BRIEFS

PRC RAILWAY DELEGATION ARRIVES -- Berlin 4 Jul (ADN) -- A delegation of the PRC Ministry of Railways, headed by Vice Minister Li Kefei, arrived in Berlin today. It will hold consultations on increased economic, scientific, and technical cooperation and visit GDR works for the manufacture of rail vehicles. [Text] [East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1919 GMT 4 Jul 84 LD]

UNITED STATES ANNOUNCES USSR TO BUY MORE WHEAT

LD041431 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 0800 GMT 4 Jul 84

[TExt] It has been announced at the Department of Agriculture in Washington that the USSR is buying a further 550,000 tons of wheat from the United States. At the end of last week the USSR had already purchased 200,000 tons of wheat from America. In accordance with a new long-term grain agreement concluded between the two countries last autumn, the USSR buys a minimum of 9 million tons of grain and 500,000 tons of soy beans a year for the next 5 years from the United States.

COLOMBIAN CP, TU OFFICIAL DIES AFTER ARRIVAL

LD041754 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1630 GMT 4 Jul 84

[Text] After brief suffering, Juan Pastor Perez, member of the Executive Committee of the Colombian Communist Party, president of the country's trade union confederation, has died in Budapest. He was 63 years old. The politician came to Budapest at the invitation of the National Trade Union Council Presidium to hold talks about cooperation. He suddenly became ill shortly after his arrival and was taken to a hospital, but the doctors were unable to help him.

BORBANDI, VARKONYI MEET WITH ARAB DELEGATION

LD041838 Budapest MTI in English 1736 GMT 4 Jul 84

[Text] Budapest, July 4 (MTI) -- Led by Iraqi Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Hamid 'Alwan, a delegation of the Arab League arrived in Budapest Wednesday. During talks with Deputy Premier Janos Borbandi and Foreign Minister Peter Varkonyi the delegation reviewed topical questions of the Near and Middle East situation.

REFERENCE LIMITS FOR IMPORT LICENSES ABOLISHED

LD031955 Budapest MTI in English 1732 GMT 3 Jul 84

[Text] Budapest, July 3 (MTI) -- As of September 1, 1982 the Hungarian authorities had been compelled to grant import licences in relation with the country's foreign exchange availabilities. A system of reference limits (relative to earlier import performance) had been applied to large and frequent importers in import licencing.

As of July 1, 1984 the Hungarian Government abolished the system of reference limits. From this date the licencing authority reestablished in respect of all economic units the licencing in effect before September 1, 1982, with the exception of products falling under the six import quotas entered into force in January 1, 1984 and to be applied until December 31, 1984.

This decision has become possible due to the results of the efforts made by the government in order to improve the balance-of-payments in convertible currencies, to restore the country's external equilibrium as well as to the further development in the system of economic management and economic regulators. The external and internal equilibrium position of the Hungarian economy has continuously improved and the liquidity situation has been stabilized.

The decision is an integral part of the series of measures taken by the government with a view to eliminate gradually the temporary import restrictive measures. As of January 1, 1984 the number of import quotas was substantially reduced and the 20 percent surcharge on imports of component parts in convertible currencies was removed with effect from April 1, 1984.

The Hungarian Government is confident that the external economic environment vital for the Hungarian economy will develop favourably and will not challenge the results attained in restoring the country's external equilibrium. At the same time the Hungarian Government does expect that the abolition of the temporary import restrictive measures should be followed on behalf of its partners by the easing and elimination of the serious protectionist measures widely applied against Hungarian exports.

MAROTHY INSPECTS DELAYED TRANSPORT PROJECT

LD292001 Budapest Television Service in Hungarian 1800 GMT 28 Jun 84

[Excerpts] As you will see and hear, there was an inspection of practical value at the transport construction project in northern Budapest.

Laszlo Marothy, first secretary of the Budapest party committee; Zoltan Szepvolgyi, chairman of the Budapest Council; and several leading officials of the Budapest party committee and the Budapest Council viewed transport investments in northern Budapest this morning. At the end of the inspection, Laszlo Marothy summed up his opinion thusly:

[Begin recording] [Marothy] Our problem was that such a grandiose project was just finishing, but the surface remained; finally, a situation of disorder remained, and it entailed [word indistinct] of people. What we wanted to achieve was to view the surface work, that it be completed when the basic investment is completed.

[Reporter] Is there a hope of this?

[Marothy] There will be no summer break for all the people who work here. We are continuing this great work today resolved that a normal and acceptable situation will evolve in regard to the surfacing by the time the Metro and Arpad Bridges are inaugurated. [end recording]

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS APPOINTS UNIVERSITY RECTORS

LD292039 Budapest MTI in English 1706 GMT 29 Jun 84

[Text] Budapest, June 29 (MTI) -- Documents on the appointment of rectors and university professors were presented in the parliament building Friday. Present were Gyorgy Aczel, member of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party Political Committee and secretary of the Central Committee, Pal Tetenyi, head of HSWP CC's department, and several members of the government.

In his address Istvan Sarlos, member of the HSWP Political Committee and vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers, stated that the Council of Ministers are paying great attention to higher education, as education in colleges and universities requires great responsibility and effective control work. Every worker of Hungarian education has to make efforts to achieve a higher level in the training of the intelligentsia and to join the process of innovation which is a decisive factor in socio-economic development, stated Istvan Sarlos.

The Hungarian Council of Ministers, while appreciating their merits, release from their post with effect from June 30: University Professor Dr Gyula Erosi, rector of the Eotvos Lorand University of Arts and Sciences, Budapest; University Professor Dr Jozsef Foldvari, rector of the Janos Pannonius University of Arts and Sciences, Pecs; University Professor Dr Gabor Petri, rector of the University of Medical Sciences, Szeged; University Professor Dr Andor Kardevan, rector of the University of Veterinary Sciences, Budapest; University Professor Dr Andras Zalka, rector of the University of Physical Education, Budapest.

With effect from July 1, University Professor Dr Jozsef Fulop, Eotvos Lorand University of Arts and Sciences, Budapest; University Professor Dr Maria Ormos, Janus Pannonius University of Arts and Sciences, Pecs; University Professor Dr Istavan Czerhati, University of Medical Sciences, Szeged; have been appointed rectors for three years.

With effect from July 1, University Professor Dr Ferenc Kovacs, University of Veterinary Sciences, Budapest; University Professor Dr Csaba Istvanfi, University of Physical Education, Budapest; have been appointed rectors for five years.

The council of ministers has prolonged the commission for another five years from July 1 for: University Professor Dr Gyula Csikai, rector of the Kossuth Lajos University of Arts and Sciences, Debrecen; University Professor Dr Karoly Polinszky, rector of the Budapest Technical University; University Professor Dr Balint Heil, rector of the Veszprem Chemical Industrial University; and University Professor Dr Janos Gal, rector of the University of Forestry and Wood Industry, Sopron.

BRIEFS

PRESENTATION OF JORDANIAN CREDENTIALS -- Budapest, July 3 (MTI) -- Rezso Trautmann, vice-president of the Hungarian Presidential Council, met in Budapest Tuesday Walid m. as-Sa'di, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan to Hungary, who presented his credentials. Present was Deputy Foreign Minister Robert Garai. [Text] [Budapest MTI in English 1739 GMT 3 Jul 84 LD]

PRESENTATION OF ZIMBABWEAN CREDENTIALS -- Budapest, July 3 (MTI) -- Rezso Trautmann, vice-president of the Hungarian Presidential Council, met in Budapest Tuesday Moses Jackson Mvenge, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Republic of Zimbabwe to Hungary, who presented his credentials. Present was Deputy Foreign Minister Imre Hollai [Text] [Budapest MTI in English 1740 GMT 3 Jul 84 LD]

ISTVAN DARVASI RELIEVED, HONORED -- Budapest, July 2 (MTI) -- The Hungarian Council of Ministers accepted the request of Istvan Darvasi, chief editor of the daily MAGYAR HIRLAP, to retire and relieved him of his post with full acknowledgement of his merits. In recognition of his work of several decades in the workers' movement and public life as journalist and editor, the Presidential Council of the Hungarian People's Republic awarded Istvan Darvasi the Banner Order of the Hungarian People's Republic. The decoration was presented to him in the parliament building Monday by Rezso Trautmann, vice-president of the Presidential Council. The ceremony was attended by Istvan Sarlos, vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers, and Laszlo Karvalics, deputy department head in the HSWP CC. [Text] [Budapest MTI in English 1714 GMT 2 Jul 84 LD]

FRENCHMAN CHALLOT SENTENCED FOR SMUGGLING

AU021305 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 28 Jun 84 p 5

[Report signed "(HPR)": "French Citizen Convicted in Swinoujscie"]

[Text] Jacques Challot, a French citizen, crossed into Poland in his Mercedes at the Swinoujscie border checkpoint on 23 March 1984. During customs formalities the customs officers and border guards discovered secret compartments in the car containing 778 illegal books, publications, and brochures, five copying plants, spare parts for them, two radio telephones, 8 kg of printing paint, printing plates, and other printing equipment.

The trial of J. Challot began in the Swinoujscie Regional Court on 27 June. The indictment drawn up by the voivodship prosecutor's officer charged the Frenchman, who cooperated with a criminal group engaged in the production and circulation at home and abroad of materials containing false information liable to seriously damage the PPR's interests and to slander People's Poland, its system, and its supreme authorities, with having concealed the transfer into Poland of illegal publications and printing equipment.

J. Challot confessed to the charges in question and said that he had brought the aforementioned items in secrecy to Poland and that he had done so at the request of a man called "Serge," whom he hardly knew.

J. Challot, a civil servant in the Versailles Treasury Office, visited Poland several times between August 1981 and March 1984. Between 1982 and the moment of his arrest he made six trips to Poland, bringing various "gifts" for the church institutions in Poland from social institutions in France.

On 27 June the Swinoujscie Regional Court sentenced J. Challot to 2 year's imprisonment and to a fine of Z500,000 and declared his car and the smuggled items the property of the state. The sentence may be appealed.

Sentence Commuted

LD031548 Paris Domestic Service in French 1500 GMT 3 Jul 84

[Text] French citizen Jacques Challot who has been held in Poland for the past 3 months, was released this afternoon. On 27 June, he was sentenced to 2 years' imprisonment for attempting to illegally import into Poland printing equipment and material of an anti-state nature. Jacques Challot was able to get his sentence commuted and will have to pay a fine totalling Zl.8 million that is, approximately FR90,000. He left Szczecin prison early this afternoon to spend the night in Warsaw. He will be returning to France tomorrow.

Departs From Warsaw

LD041419 Paris Domestic Service in French 1200 GMT 4 Jul 84

[Text] Jacques Challot, released yesterday from the Szczecin prison in the north of Poland after 3 months, left Warsaw this afternoon. The young Frenchman, accused of having brought illegal printing material and antistate publications into the country, was accompanied to the airport by the French ambassador to Poland, Jean-Bernand Raimond. Jacques Challot was able to buy back his 2-year prison sentence and will have to pay a total of Zl.8 million in fines, which is about 90,000 francs.

PLANINC BEGINS 3-DAY OFFICIAL VISIT 3 JULY

Preview: Cooperation Stimulus

LD302142 Warsaw PAP in English 1708 GMT 30 Jun 84

[Text] Warsaw 30 June -- The visit by President of the Federal Executive Council of the Assembly of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia Milka Planinc to Poland, to begin in the coming days, will undoubtedly provide an important stimulus to further development of cooperation between both countries which has already rich traditions.

Talks with Prime Minister Wojciech Jaruzelski and talks of experts will be of great political and economic significance to both sides. This concerns particularly prospects for further development of economic cooperation, in which specialization and co-production between industries of both countries have been playing an important role for many years.

A long list of Polish and Yugoslav enterprises with co-production and specialization ties covers the production of cars (the Warsaw FSO car factory and the plant in Bielsko-Biala on the one hand and the Crvena Zastava works on the other), mobile cranes (the plant in Labedy in Poland and the works in Litostroj in Slovenia), the tractor-manufacturing industry, electrotechnology, machines and power industry installations. As regards the exchange of raw materials for the main products, Poland exports coal and sulphur to Yugoslavia and Yugoslavia exports aluminium to this country. The exchange of experiences in managing socialist enterprises and in international cooperation in credits and solving questions of foreign debt is also the subject of common interest.

Cooperation of cities and voivodships serves to consolidate traditional friendship between both nations. The list of major urban agglomerations cooperating with one another includes Warsaw and Belgrade, Gydnia and Rijeka, Krakow and Zagreb, Ljubljana and Katowice.

Visits by member of the Presidium of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia CC Jure Bilich and a delegation of the Yugoslav parliament to Poland or talks by Secretary of the CC and member of the PUWP CC Political Bureau Jozef Czyrek held recently in Yugoslavia are examples of political contacts developing recently and a tendency of attaching greater importance to them and broadening their scope.

Preparations are under way for establishing cooperation between the Socialist Alliance of the Working People of Yugoslavia and the Patriotic Movement for National Rebirth. Also, contacts between youth organizations -- the Union of Polish Socialist Youth and the Omladina -- are getting animated.

Cooperation of both countries in the international arena on questions on which Poland and Yugoslavia adopt identical or convergent stands is of great importance. These questions include primarily: preservation of peace, the desire to return to a policy of detente and adhering to the principle that international relations should be shaped on the principles of equality of states.

Met by Jaruzelski, Ministers

LD031021 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0932 GMT 3 Jul 84

[Text] Warsaw, 3 Jul (TANJUG) -- Milka Planinc, president of the Federal Executive Council, today arrived for a 3-day official and friendly visit to the PPR.

At Warsaw airport, Milka Planinc was welcomed by Wojciech Jaruzelski, chairman of the Council of Ministers; Zbigniew Messner, first deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers; Foreign Minister Stefan Olszowski; Janusz Obodowski, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers; Foreign Trade Minister Tadeusz Nestorowicz; and other personages.

Spasoje Medenica, a member of the FEC and chairman of the Yugoslav side of the Mixed Committee for Economic and Scientific-Technical Cooperation; Mirko Ostojic, deputy federal secretary of foreign affairs, and others have arrived in Warsaw with Premier Planinc.

Immediately upon arriving, Milka Planinc laid a wreath at the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier in Victory Square, one of the biggest squares in the Polish capital.

Yugoslav-Polish talks are due to begin in the afternoon. Milka Planinc and Wojciech Jaruzelski are expected to exchange views on current international issues and on the development of bilateral relations and cooperation. The program for the first day of the Yugoslav delegation's visit includes a formal dinner which Premier Wojciech Jaruzelski will give in honor of Milka Planinc, president of the FEC. Toasts will be exchanged during the dinner.

Leaders Discuss Relations

LD032208 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1903 GMT 3 Jul 84

[Text] Warsaw, 3 Jul (TANJUG) -- Milka Planinc, president of the Federal Executive Council, who arrived in the PPR today for a 3-day official and friendly visit, has held talks with her host General Wojciech Jaruzelski, Polish premier. The 3-hour talks, which were attended by Milivoje Maksic, Yugoslav ambassador in Warsaw, and Viktor Kinecki, Polish ambassador in Belgrade, were marked by mutual trust. The exchange of views was composed of a large number of themes, primarily the further consolidation of cooperation between the two countries. Particular reference was made to economic cooperation with a stress on long-term association between the two economies, production cooperation, and specialization in various fields.

During the meeting the two sides also talked extensively about the economic efforts being made in both countries. Some aspects of these efforts are similar, but there are also considerable, understandable differences stemming from economic and social conditions. They also talked about self-management and social development in the two countries.

Milka Planinc and Wojciech Jaruzelski assessed past cooperation between the two countries very favorably, and in that context the present visit was described as an important political event. The whole conversation between the two premiers was inspired by the aspiration to achieve better mutual acquaintance, understanding, respect, and consolidation of bilateral relations and cooperation.

Group Talks Begin

LD031452 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1331 GMT 3 Jul 84

[Excerpt] Warsaw, 3 Jul (TANJUG) The talks of the group for international policy were held this afternoon as well. A wide-ranging exchange of views was carried out on current problems of international relations which the two countries assess as alarming. During the talks on these questions differences regarding the international position of the two countries were treated with respect. Mirko Ostojic, deputy federal secretary of foreign affairs, also had a meeting with the Foreign Minister Stefan Olszowski.

In the group for economic and scientific-technical questions the possibilities of expanding economic cooperation were pointed out. Reference was especially made to cooperation and specialization which today accounts for 25 percent of the total planned trade this year between the two countries to the value of $700 million.

Confers With Jablonski

LD041425 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croation 1256 GMT 4 Jul 84

[Text] Warsaw, 4 Jul (TANJUG) -- Milka Planinc, president of the Federal Executive Council, had talks today with Chairman of the Polish Council of State Henryk Jablonski. During a 1-hour cordial and friendly meeting, both sides expressed their desire for bilateral cooperation to develop more strongly and for the economies of the two countries to engage in bigger ventures in the areas of cooperation and specialization. President Jablonski explained in greater detail the essence of the reform of local organs of authority on the basis of self-management and other aspects of Poland's internal and foreign policy.

The Planinc-Jablonski meeting was attended by Mirko Ostojic, deputy federal secretary for foreign affairs, and Milivoje Maksic, SFRY ambassador to Poland.

Tours Auto Factory

LD041933 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1608 GMT 4 Jul 84

[Text] Warsaw, July 4 (TANJUG) -- Yugoslav Federal Premier Milka Planinc today (Wednesday) continued her official visit to Poland by seeing the Polish automobile factory in a suburb of Warsaw. This factory has been cooperating with Crvena Zastava, a Yugoslav automobile factory, for already twenty years now.

In speaking to the Polish automobile factory workers, Planinc drew attention to the necessity of international economic cooperation so as not to have the same products appear on the market. "There is no progress if everybody develops for itself having in mind only his own narrow framework," she stated.

Some 120,000 Polish-made cars run along Yugoslavia's roads at present, while some 60,000 Poles drive Crvena Zastava-made cars as a result of the two factories' twenty years of cooperation. [Warsaw PAP in English at 1704 GMT on 4 July reports: "In effect of this cooperation, 120 thousand Polish autos are in use in Yugoslavia and 160 thousand Zastava models are used by Polish drivers."]

Planic profited by this occasion to emphasize that overall Yugoslav-Polish commodity exchange had attained a solid level, adding that it can be further promoted. This was a conclusion from her talk today with Henryk Jablonski, president of Poland's ouncil of State. The Yugoslav premier also told the Polish automobile factory workers that both Yugoslav and Polish delegations were convinced that friendship and understanding between the two peoples are lasting and, regardless of diffeculties in the world and in the two countries, the future rests on cooperation.

Premier Planinc also had talks with First Deputy Premier Z. Messner, Deputy Premier J. Obodowski, and Minister for Economic Reform W. Baka on further strengthening economic cooperation in coproduction and specialization.

CHEN MUHUA VISITS, DISCUSSES TRADE, COOPERATION

LD042313 Warsaw PAP in Russian 2100 GMT 4 Jul 84

[Text] Warsaw, 4 Jul (PAP) -- Chen Muhua, member of the State Council, PRC minister of foreign economic relations and trade, stayed in Poland between 29 June and 4 July. She held talks with many figures in Poland's economic and political life. Further development of economic cooperation and trade exchange between the PPR and the PRC was discussed. Cooperation in this area was appraised as positive. In particuar, its dynamic development over the past 2 years was emphasized. The conclusion of the long-term trade agreement for the years 1986-1990 on which preliminary accords have already been reached, will, in particular, serve to stabilize further the turnover between Poland and China.

The talks that have been held also concerned the deepening of industrial cooperation and participation of the Polish industrial enterprises in modernization of projects of certain Chinese industries. These intentions will be implemented within the framework of the agreement, signed on 30 June this year, between the PPR and PRC Governments on economic and technical cooperation.

Toward the end of her Polish visit, Minister Chen Munua was received by Zbigniew Messner, member of the Politburo of the PZPR Central Committee, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers.

Talks on Mining, Power

LD042303 Warsaw PAP in Russian 2100 GMT 4 Jul 84

[Text] Warsaw, 4 Jul (PAP) -- On 4 July Czeslaw Piotrowski, minister of mining and power of the PPR, received a PRC delegation led by Chen Muhua, member of the State Council, minister of foreign economic relations and trade. Questions and possibilities of development of cooperation in the area of mining and power were discussed. The view was expressed that there exists great potential for its expansion over the next few years. Visits by Chinese mine directors to Poland, with the objective of looking at the organization of work and geological and exploitation conditions in the coal industry, are a direct manifestation of cooperation. A preliminary proposal to establish a permanent working group on cooperation in the coal industry field within the framework of the Polish-Chinese Intergovernmental Committee on Economic, Trade, and Scientific and Technical Cooperation was also discussed.

GORYWODA-SCHUERER ECONOMIC TALKS END 29 JUNE

AU030933 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 30 Jun/1 Jul 84 pp 1-2

[Text] PAP -- The 2-day talks between the chairmen of the PPR and GDR Planning Commissions -- Vice Premier Manfred Gorywoda and Deputy Premier Gerhard Schuerer -- ended in Warsaw on 29 June.

The sides discussed the coordination of the 1986-90 plans and exchanged information on the implementation of the 1984 plans in their countries and on further improvements in central economic management and planning.

The sides agreed that efforts to ensure a high upsurge in mutual trade and to increase the economic effectiveness of cooperation will form the basis for further work to coordinate the economic plans for the coming 5-year period. This line of economic cooperation was mapped out by the decisions made during last year's meeting between Wojciech Jaruzelski and Erich Honecker and by the important decisions made during the Moscow summit meeting.

In line with these decisions it is expected that this year's trade will increase 9 percent and will increase rapidly next year.

The development of production specialization and cooperation will be the main area of intensified PPR-GDR cooperation in the coming years. Proposals in this regard have already been worked out and 75 main subjects in which it is possible to intensify specialization and cooperation have been listed. They include the production of important metallurgical articles such as rails, pipes, and metal sheets; engineering articles such as apparatus, farm machines, marine equipment, and medical equipment; and chemical articles such as disulfide of carbon, special alcohol, propylene, medical drugs, and freons. Ministries, economic organizations, and large plants will jointly consider the opportunities and conditions for intensifying specialization and cooperation.

The sides agreed that speeding up the decisions of the main lines of cooperation in science and technology is an especially important task and adopted a list of the main subjects selected as the basis of further work in this regard. The list includes problems of extracting and processing bituminous coal, conserving energy in recycling metal scrap, developing methods and installations for recycling textile scrap, obtaining and processing secondary raw materials, and lowering the consumption of heat and hot water for apartments.

During the coordination of the economic plans the sides will exploit opportunities for replacing imports from capitalist countries by production specialization and cooperation and by mutual trade. This replacement should also involve synthetic rubber, polyamide silk, machine tools, welding wire, and cold-welded pipes and strips. The proposals on coordinating some investments will also help expand the area of production specialization. The sides agreed that the present basic structure of trade will be retained in 1986-90. Trade will primarily involve the products of the electroengineering industry and industrial consumer goods. However, trade in high-quality consumer articles produced by industry should be expanded. Intensive efforts will be made to ensure that the two countries' needs in raw and other materials, machines, and equipment are met to a greater extent in order to balance the increased trade in these articles.

The accords signed at the end of the talks on the coordination of PPR and GDR plans state that the present level of PPR-GDR economic relations and the scientific-technical potential constitutes a reliable basis for implementing all the appointed tasks and aims.

ECONOMIC DELIBERATIONS WITH CSSR BEGIN IN WARSAW

LD032226 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 2100 GMT 3 Jul 84

[Text] CSSR-PPR talks dealing with the coordination of national economic plans for 1986-1990 have opened in Warsaw. Particular attention was paid to mutual supplies of materials and raw materials and Czechoslovak participation in completing some unfinished industrial construction projects in Poland. The deliberations also include questions connected with the preparation of a long-term program of economic cooperation between the CSSR and the PPR.

SEJM ACTS ON HOUSING, BUDGET, OTHER LAWS

Housing Policy Discussed

LD031246 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1005 GMT 3 Jul 84

[Excerpts] Good morning. Two very important subjects have been discussed by the Sejm at the first of its July meetings. They concern food and housing.

The discussion on housing matters began yesterday and is continuing today. Over to our parliamentary reporter, Mieczyslaw Marchiniak:

Since 0900 the deputies have been discussing the Sejm commissions' report delivered yesterday on the government document on housing policy, its implementation, and plans for the future. Minister of Administration and Local Economy Wlodzimierz Oliwa spoke during the discussion. He said, among other things, that we have to build good and functional dwellings, we have to build houses which show good taste, good architecture, and are equipped with the necessary technical and social infrastructure.

All these things we have to do wisely, imaginatively, and economically. Unfortunately, inspections carried out by construction supervision services show glaring cases of transgression of building craft principles, thrift, and discipline. For example, 11 apartment blocks built in Wolomin have been empty for 2 years and are decaying. Other examples are the Zyrardow, Centrum, and Batory-2 housing developments. Construction is carried out without a supervisor and without permission for construction work. We will not tolerate infringements of the rules of building craft, thrift, and discipline, Minister Oliwa underscored.

The government's opinion is that only good housing is to be built. Efficient repair work and maintaining good technical condition of existing houses are as important as new construction in easing housing problems, General Oliwa said. The government attaches great importance to this activity.

After the discussion, the Sejm adopted a resolution on housing policy until 1990. The Sejm decided, among other things, that the basic task of state housing policy until 1990 is to create conditions for improving the population's housing situation through development of the universal movement for housing construction [as heard]. Implementation of this task should be expressed in such development of housing construction that by the end of the eighties 300,000 dwellings a year will be built, and repair works and modernization of existing dwellings will increase three times compared to the level of last year.

Adopts Construction Resolution

LD031637 Warsaw PAP in English 1414 GMT 3 Jul 84

[Text] Warsaw, July 3 -- The Sejm (Polish parliament) noted today that despite a sizable scale of Polish house-building and a general improvement in the accommodation conditions over the four decades of People's Poland, the housing situation of many families remains very difficult. Further improvement in accommodation situation, especially that of the families who live in the toughest conditions, is among the basic aims of the state's socio-economic policy.

The Sejm resolved that the basic aim of the state housing policy until 1990 is to create conditions for an improvement in the housing situation by way of developing a nation-wide house-building movement. The realization of this task should find its reflection in such development of house-building that would ensure reaching the annual level of at least 300 thousand apartments by the end of 1980s, and a threefold increase in repairs and modernization of house-reserves, in relation to the analogous figures of 1983.

House-building and the system for satisfying housing needs should become instruments securing the development of national economy and shaping, among other things, the structure of the population's spending. This requires the creation of legal-economic mechanisms stimulating the general development of house-building and the house-reserves economy.

The Sejm acknowledged the strong (?need for) a proportionately growing trend in the funds alloted to housing, in tune with the resolution of the 9th PUWP Congress.

The outlays for housing-related projects such as social and municipal infrastructure, should grow in parallel to the means assigned to the construction of flats. This is a necessary condition for a harmonious and comprehensive construction of residential quarters and buildings.

The Sejm also recognized the necessity of creating conditions which would encourage a quick increment in the construction of one-family houses. The legal guarantees of the tenants' ownership rights should be strengthened.

The Sejm urged gradual modifications in the system of rents and apartment purchase costs.

The Sejm obliged the government to prepare a national programme to develop the production of house-building materials and appliances, to draw up the guidelines for a long-range housing programme by the year 2000, and to set up at the Council of Ministers, a consultative-coordinative body for housing.

Draft Budget Law Presented

LD031408 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1200 GMT 3 Jul 84

[Excerpt] Deputy Minister of Finance Jozef Gabjan presented the government's draft budget law. He stressed that it is an important link in legislative work connected with the introduction of economic reform, and the new role and functions of people's councils. Proposed amendments aim at considerably strengthening the Sejm's influence on the content and preparatory process of adopting the state budget, improving control over its implementation, and strengthening the finances of people's councils and increasing their freedom in conducting budget economy.

An important condition of the amendment is further improvement of budget planning by the introduction of basic principles of long-term planning, and strengthening of budget discipline. This will be done by handing over many budgetary powers from administrative bodies to representative bodies. Also stronger sanctions for the violation of budgetary discipline will serve the same purpose. In the government's opinion, the speaker said, the draft budget law should contribute to further strengthening the role of finances and budget, more successfully influence the achievement of financial balance of the state, and ensure firm financial foundations for the implementation of socioeconomic tasks by newly elected people's councils.

Several deputies questioned the draft, mainly concerning several detailed issues such as the powers of people's councils, the management of funds, the influence of the budget law on improvement of management, and the use of subsidies. Questions were answered by Deputy Minister Gabjan. The Sejm submitted the draft on budget law to Sejm commissions.

Laws Adopted

LD031651 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1400 GMT 3 Jul 84

[Excerpts] Here is a report from the Sejm studio of Warsaw radio: The 2-day, 51st Sejm session is coming to an end. At present the chamber is considering the last item on the agenda -- deputies' questions.

The Sejm adopted, among others, the law on physical culture, with five deputies voting against. Then, according to the agenda, Deputy Czeslaw Dembinski delivered a report by the Sejm Commissions of National Defense and Legislative Works on a government draft law amending the law on billeting Armed Forces. the Sejm adopted a law amending the existing law, with one abstention. The amendment aims at more efficiently solving housing problems facing professional soldiers, retired soldiers, member of their families, and civil employees of the Army. Following the housing law, the draft consistently implements the rule of one dwelling for one family, exclu ing any time when a soldier is transferred to another locality. In this case he would obtain the right to a new billet only for the duration of service in that locality.

After a break, the speaker, Stanislaw Gucwa, took the chair. Deputy Eryk Klasek presented the Sejm commission's report on the deputies' draft law amending the law on upbringing in sobriety and combating alcoholism.

At present it is question time. The 51st Sejm session will soon come to an end. We are concluding our reporting from the Sejm studio.

Session Ends

LD032234 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1520 GMT 3 Jul 84

[Excerpts] Good day, ladies and gentlemen. The Sejm debate is over. Adam Bronikowski reports:

On the second day, the Sejm continued the debate on the Sejm commissions' report, proposed yesterday, on the government housing program. After discussion by deputies it passed a resolution on this subject. Continuing the debate, the Sejm passed amendments to the Customs Regulations Act, in which the chief element is the clear demarcation and definition of trade and nontrade turnover with foreign countries. The deliberations conclude with deputies' question time.

PZPR CENTRAL CONTROL COMMISSION HOLDS PLENUM

AU021318 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 30 Jun/1 Jul 84 pp 1-2

[Excerpts] PAP -- A plenary session of the Central Party Control Commission on 29 Jun [in Warsaw] was devoted to assessing the commission's performance of its tasks during the first half of 1984 and to adopting a polan of work until the end of the year.

During the meeting, Wlodzimierz Mokrzyszczak, Politburo candidate member and PZPR Central Committee secretary, spoke. He presented information about the party's cadre situation and the current tasks of the cadres in the light of the people's council election results. Right now the PZPR numbers over 2.1 million members. The number of candiate members admitted to the party ranks is in the region of 2,300-3000 every month. Forty-six percent of them come from workers households, 5.6 percent are peasants, and most of the youngest candidate members are already members of the Union of Polish Socialist Youth [ZSMP] or other youth organizations. The fact that more and more students are joining deserves emphasis. At the same time, rejections for party membership are diminishing. Forty-three percent of those crossed off the membership list experienced this because of passiveness, absence from meetings, and nonpayment of dues. The handing in of membership cards is declining. Such cases have not been noted at all in many voivodship committees recently.

Speaking about the people's council election results, W. Mokrzyszczak stressed that given the country's present situation, the results are optimal. We owe these results to the millions of people who showed their support for calm, stabilization, and a laborious emergence form the crisis. W. Mokrzyszczak thanked the dozens of party activists who did such a lot of work in preparing and conducting the elections.

PZPR Central Committee Secretary Henryk Bednarski discussed the chief problems in the party's ideological work. This work is taking place under complicated conditions because we are faced with a lot of factors that make it difficult to achieve satisfactory results.

The country's difficult economic situation, which draws one's attention to issues of management, is casting a shadow on the effectiveness of ideological work. The propaganda war being waged by world imperialism and society's poor economic and historical knowledge do not encourage ideological activity either. Primary party organizations are not energetic enough when it comes to ideological work. In May this year, over 4,200 primary party organizations were checked out of the organizations inside the 200-plus largest industrial plants in which the Central Committee is directly interested. Of these, 55 (1.3 percent) have still not undertaken any ideological activity at all, and 114 (2.7 percent) have held one meeting each. Only 40 percent of the organizations have a chance of receiving 6 training programs. The result of these checks reflects not only the scale of the neglect, but also the scale of the tasks facing the party, H. Bednarski said.

JARUZELSKI ADDRESSES LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

AU021312 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 28 Jun 84 pp 1-2

["Report" on speech by Premier Wojciech Jaruzelski at the 27 June Warsaw inaugural session of the New Legislative Council, which advises the premier on legislative processes]

[Text] Speaking at the inaugural session, Premier W. Jaruzelski stressed the importance of the socialist rule of law for strengthening the principles of social justice and the socialist state and for ensuring order and respect for civic rights. The socialist legislation promotes the country's socioeconomic development, safeguards the working people's interests, and is the foundation of socialist democracy. The premier recalled the basic achievements of legislation in the past 3 years, especially the legal enactments concerning the economic reform, the system of the people's councils, and territorial self-government. The legal regulations concerning many areas of social and economic activities are expected to increase the effectiveness of the struggle against social ills.

Stressing the importance of legal enactments, the premier pointed out that our present basic task is to ensure that the laws are properly administered, that all attempts to sidestep or break the rules in force are consistently combated, and that the people's legal consciousness is raised. This task is one of the fundamental duties of the representative bodies of the state authority, of state administrative workers, of the judicature, and of the law-keeping forces. The premier asked members of the Legislative Council to effectively aid the government in its efforts to strengthen the socialist rule of law and to streamline and improve the system of socialist legislation.

BAKA: 1983 ECONOMIC RESULTS SATISFACTORY

LD032225 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2000 GMT 3 Jul 84

[Text] A meeting was held today at the headquarters of INTERPRESS between Minister Wladyslaw Baka, government plenipotentiary for economic reform, and foreign journalists. Our reporter Marek Kassa was there:

[Kassa] Minister Baka stated that on the basis of statistics for 1983 the economic results achieved, thanks to the economic reform, can be deemed satisfactory. The mechanisms that have been used have fulfilled their task. The assumptions of the 3-year plan have been exceeded to a considerable extent, which permits one to assume that the plan will be fulfilled very much ahead of time.

In the opinion of Professor Wladyslaw Baka, the greatest obstacles the reform is encountering at present are: excessively slow introduction of technological progress, changes in the structure of employment which are still inadequate; and frequent poor quality of products. I would also like to present you, ladies and gentleman, with Minister Baka's replies to a question from one Western correspondent: Is it true that there are opponents to the economic reform within the government itself?

[Begin Baka recording] The government is implementing the reform. It is quite understandable that where problems and processes as complicated as the reform are concerned, issues must be discussed and at times there even has to be controversy. The point is to arrive at solutions that are binding on all members of the Council of Ministers. The best solutions, solutions [word indistinct] which have discussed. We consider this to be a very valuable quality and trait in the work of our government. We think we must also bring about a (?manifestation) of opinions, not just within the framework of the government but also within broad circles of the public. This is why the report we have put forward presents various view points on certain key matters. The reform must-- this is the assumption -- defend itself through the results it yields and the mechanisms that are set in motion. The views of members of the Council of Ministers must also be dictated by the experiences and the problems they have to solve in their spheres. There is and has been no questioning of the assumptions of the reform. This in inconceivable. Anyone who questioned the assumptions and principles of the reform should simply not participate in its implementation. One can be critical of a particular matter, but a certain (?basis) of thought exists which (?yields) the possibility of action in line with the overall concept and overall policy. [end recording]

MONAR HELPS GOVERNMENT TREAT DRUG ABUSERS

LD021452 Warsaw PAP in English 1416 GMT 2 Jul 84

[Text] Warsaw, July 2 -- Established by a group of young social workers in 1982, "MONAR", which stands for the Youth Movement for the Prevention of Drug Abuse, has already given a hand to an estimated 1,000 persons, aged between 14 and 30. Most of them reached for drugs at one time or another, prompted either by sheer curiosity or family problems.

Marek Kotanski, 42, psychologist and leader of the movement, claims that parents themselves should take the blame in many a case. For example, seeing their children at times of stress, they hastily reach for a medicine-chest, giving them sedatives or tranquilizers which the family doctor happened to prescribe for adults. The result often is that youngsters get hooked on barbiturates. On second thoughts, however, the parents who have heard about "MONAR", get in touch with what can be termed as "narcotics ambulance service". In that case a "MONAR" aide is always willing to come to the house of a young person of the same age. His chance to talk freely about crucial problems is hundred times better if he or she called on a specialist in his office, says Kontanski.

"MONAR" movement recruits volunteers from among youth, many of them teenagers, who have an inner desire to help other people in need. They operate aside from consultation centres all over Poland which are available for potential drug addicts and the money to pay the doctor's fees comes from the Ministry of Health that sponsors the whole movement.

Real problems crop up when it's too late to prevent, when a young fellow gets hooked on hard drugs, most of them being home-made stuff, as lethal as heroin and processed from the poppy plant. Provided that a young person is sensible enough to contact "MONAR", the chances are that he will kick the habit for good, but it takes time, at least 1.5 years.

Once sent to a medicinal centre, the young drug addict lives in one of the "MONAR" sponsored camps, usually designed to house about thirty. The treatment is based on a well-proved system, which combines physical work on land and morning or evening. Each centre is being run by the inmates themselves, helped by psychologists or physicians who act solely as advisors to the youth self-government. Growing all kinds of crops (except for cannabis) and raising animals, the inmates are able to support themselves and learn how to live "anew". The treatment lasts up to two years.

But the main goal of "MONAR" is to prevent, not to cure. According to Kotanski, the best thing is to build one's defence system against drug addiction, whose part is helping young people to develop their abilities and talents. Says Kotanski: "Very helpful are such virtues as love, courage, the interest shown on the part of next of kin, strong self-discipline, free expression of one's feelings and thoughts, tolerance for mistakes committed by youth and full comprehension of them." As simple as that.

BRIEFS

AMBASSADORS PRESENT CREDENTIALS -- On 4 June, State Council Chairman Henryk Jablonski received at the Belweder Palace Leonidas Evangelidis, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Republic of Greece, who presented his credentials. [Excerpt] [Warsaw TYRBUNA LUDU in Polish 5 Jun 84 p 1 AU] On 29 May, State Council Chairman Henryk Jablonski received at an audience at the Belweder Palace Zainal Abidin Bin Mokhtar, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of Malaysia, who presented his credentials. [Excerpt] [Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 30 May 84 p 1 AU] On 13 June, State Council Chairman Henryk Jablonski received at an audience at the Belweder Palace Henricus Adrianus Leonardus Vijverberg, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Kingdom of the Netherlands, who presented his credentials. [Excerpt] [Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 14 Jun 84 p 1 AU]

AMBASSADORS APPOINTED -- On 26 May, the State Council appointed Lucjan Piatkowski ambassador to Denmark. Lucjan Piatkowski was born in 1929 in Turkowice in a peasant family. He studied at the local faculty of the University of Lodz 1949-52. In 1954 he obtained a degree at the philosophy faculty of the University of Warsaw. He occupied various posts in the PZPR Central Committee from 1954 to 1956, and worked as a legal advisor's assistant in the International Commission of Supervision and Control in Vietnam from 1956 to 1957. Since 1957 he has been working once agian in the PZPR Central Committee, where he has been, among other things, deputy director of the Foreign Department. From 1966 to 1972 he was consul general in Montreal. He is a member of the PZPR. [Summary] [Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 28 May 84 p 2 AU] -- On 16 June, State Council Chairman Henryk Jablonski received Jan Janiszewski, the new appointed PPR ambassador to the Republic of Argentina. [Text] [Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 18 Jun 84 p 1 AU]

PROBLEM DRINKING -- Warsaw, July 4 (PAP) -- Many Polish families spend 40 percent of their home budgets on alcoholic drinks and drunks commit one in four crimes in Poland. Journalists were told by Internal Affairs Ministry sources last Tuesday that last year inspectors had found 40,000 people drunk at work stations in 2,152 industrial enterprises. In the first quarter of the current year drunks were responsible for 75.8 percent of all murders in Poland, 78.4 percent of rapes and 78.3 percent of assaults. Last year 15,405 habitual drunks were put before misdemeanour courts for maltreatment of their families, 10,701 went on trial for failing to pay due alimony obligations, about 3,000 juveniles were detained when in alcoholic intoxicated, 280,000 people were put in sobriety wards and 135,000 drunks were arrested, over 15 percent of them being recidivist offenders. [Text] [Warsaw PAP in English 1424 GMT 4 Jul 84 LD]

DASCALESCU BEGINS OFFICIAL VISIT TO TURKEY

AU041432 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0749 GMT 4 Jul 84

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 4/7/1984 -- Romanian Prime Minister Constantin Dascalescu left on Wednesday morning for the Republic of Turkey whereto he is going to pay an official visit upon the invitation of that country's prime minister, Turgut Ozal.

Arrives, Lays Wreath

AU041813 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1555 GMT 4 Jul 84

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 4/7/1984 -- Romanian Prime Minister Constantin Dascalescu arrived in Ankara on July 4, to pay an official visit to Turkey, invited by that country's Prime Minister Turgut Ozal. C. Dascalescu is accompanied on his visit by Ioan Avram, deputy prime minister, chairman for Romania in the joint Governmental Commission on Economic Cooperation, Stelian Teodorescu, minister secretary of state, the Ministry of Machine Building, Lucian Dragut, secretary of the Council of Ministers, Ion Stanciu, deputy minister of foreign trade and international economic cooperation, Nicolae Hirjeu, deputy minister of transports and telecommunications.

The Turkish prime minister and other Turkish officials welcomed the Romanian prime minister at the Ankara Airport that was adorned with the state colors of the two countries.

Homage Paid to the Founder of the Republic of Turkey

In token of profound homage paid to Ataturk, the founder of the Republic of Turkey, the Romanian prime minister laid a floral wreath at his memorial. The officials accompanying the Romanian head of government on his Turkish visit as well as host-country officials attended the ceremony.

Ozal Hosts Dinner

AU041925 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1845 GMT 4 Jul 84

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 4/7/1984 -- On July 4 Turkish Prime Minister Turgut Ozal gave a dinner in honour of Romanian Prime Minister Constantin Dascalescu. Turkish ministers and other officials as well as the Romanian officials accompanying the Romanian head of government on his official visit to Turkey participated.

During the dinner that passed in a friendly atmosphere, the two prime ministers pointed out the fruitful character of the official talks and proposed toasts to the health of President Nicolae Ceausescu and of President Kenan Evren, to the continuous development of the Romanian-Turkish relations of friendship and collaboration, to the prosperity of the two peoples, to peace and understanding throughout the world.

Ankara Reportage

For Ankara reportage of Romanian Prime Minister Constantin Dascalescu's official visit to Trukey at the invitation of Prime Minister Turgut Ozal, please see the Turkey section of the 5 July Western Europe DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

NONGOVERNMENTAL PEACE MEETING HELD IN BUCHAREST

AU030645 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0557 GMT 3 Jul 84

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 3/7/1984 -- Today, July 3, proceedings of the consultative reunion of nongovernmental organizations on the programme for the International Peace Year open in the Romanian capital city.

Held under the aegis of the United Nations Organization, the reunion is participated in by representatives of more than 25 international nongovernmental organizations and of the nongovernmental national organizations of many countries, among which Cyprus, Finland, Great Britain, Greece, Hungary, Japan, Norway, Poland, Romania, Sweden, Switzerland, USA, USSR.

Ursu Welcomes Participants

AU032000 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1840 GMT 3 Jul 84

[Excerpts] Bucharest, AGERPRES 3/7/1984 -- The consultative meeting of non-governmental organizations on the International Year of Peace schedule, sponsored by the UN, opened in Bucharest on July 3.

Welcoming the participants in behalf of the Romanian Government, Ion Ursu said inter alia: "We are glad to host this meeting, whose theme, closely related to the cardinal issues of our days -- the halting of the arms race and the passage to disarmament, the resumption and continuation of the policy of detente, collaboration, national independence, security and peace -- meets vital preoccupations of the Romanian people." The speaker stresses that "Romania, President Nicolae Ceausescu, promote an active policy in the interests of peace, collaboration and understanding among all nations, advanced proposals and took steps meant to help lessening the tension and resuming the policy of detente, settling all issues only by peaceful means, and ensuring peace." In that context, Ion Ursu remembered Romania's considerations in connection with the very dramatic situation created in Europe which called "for everything possible to be done for halting the emplacement of the American missiles and the carrying into effect of the Soviet countermeasures, for the resumption of the USSR-U.S. talks in view of reaching an agreement conducive to the elimination of all medium-range missiles and opening the path to the removal of all nuclear weapons from Europe and the world over."

The meeting continues on July 4 and 5. It will debate questions related to the actions planned to take place under the programme of the International Year of Peace that will be marked in 1986 according to the UN General Assembly resolution endorsed upon the initiative of a group of countries, Romania included.

CEAUSESCU SPEAKS ON ECONOMY AT RCP CC PLENUM

AU021000 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 28 Jun 84 pp 1, 3

[Speech by RCP Secretary General Nicolae Ceausescu at the 27 June Bucharest plenum of the RCP Central Committee]

[Text] Esteemed comrades: The party Central Committee plenum has unanimously adopted decisions that are very important for the party activities and for the fatherland's resolute advance toward the highest peaks of communism.

The convening of the 13th party congress constitutes an event of historic importance for the Romanian party and people. It will mark a decisive stage for the fulfillment of the party program on building the comprehensively developed socialist society and Romania's progress toward the golden dream -- the communist society! (loud applause)

In accordance with the unanimously adopted decision, all party organizations, party conferences, and then the congress will debate the major directions and guidelines of our country's development until 1990 and then until the year 2000.

The fact that the ways and program of continuous development of our fatherland are debated with the entire party and with all the people are a clear expression of our workers revolutionary democracy and of the fact that all our domestic and foreign policies are the work of the entire party and of the people, a people free and masters of their destinies, who are unitedly building a new, free, dignified, and independent life, socialism, and communism. (loud and prolonged applause)

The norms of representation at the congress and the principles governing the election of Central Committee members also reflect our extensive party democracy and the fact that the most important matters concerning the party and the fatherland's development are intensively discussed and decided upon by the entire party in the spirit of the firm determination to ensure that the party optimally fulfills its historic mission of leading the Romanian people and our socialist fatherland toward the highest peaks of progress and civilization.

Special attention is paid to ensuring that all county party organizations are properly represented in the supreme party forum: both at the congress and in the supreme permanent body acting in between congresses, the party Central Committee. This concern and care to ensure a proper representation of county bodies, in relationship to the number of party members, to ensure an appropriate social and national composition, and a high degree of revolutionary consciousness and of general knowledge also demonstrate the force and capabilities of our parties, as well as the fact that the party has reached such a level of development that it can incorporate representatives from all sectors and all counties in its supreme bodies, so that the word of the party leadership can always reach the party members, all the people, and all working people immediately and directly. (loud applause)

The plenum has unanimously adopted the directives of the 13th congress concerning Romania's socioeconomic development in the 1986-90 period and up to the year 2000. The directives are based on the party program and are designed to ensure the general implementation of the program objectives in the near future.

Special attention will be further paid to developing resources of energy and raw materials in order to thus ensure the material conditions required to implement the directives provisions on socioeconomic development. In particular, it is planned to develop new sources of energy, such as nuclear energy, and to intensify research into and utilization of new energy resources, particularly solar energy and biomass.

Proceeding from the party program guidelines, we will further pursue the achievement of a new quality of work and life for all our people.

Special attention will be given to science, technology, and other sectors of scientific research and human knowledge, as decisive factors for successfully building socialism and communism in Romania and for ensuring the triumph of socialism and communism throughout the world. (loud and prolonged applause)

Consequently, we will pay particular attention to effecting the transition to intensive development in all sectors, to automation and to the utilization of cybernetics and robots in production, and to raising all our industrial and other activities to a new and modern level. In view of the fact that all mankind is entering a new stage of the scientific-technical revolution, our country, too, like all the socialist countries, must actively participate in and must rise to the level of the most advanced achievements of world science and technology.

Proceeding from these general directions, by 1990 the industrial-goods production is planned to be 33 percent higher than in 1985, the net production of 61 percent higher, agricultural production 29 percent higher, the national income 44 percent higher, and the volume of foreign trade 40 percent higher.

We will pay special attention to increasing labor productivity, which will have to be at least 60 percent higher than in 1985, and to raising the efficiency and profitability of all socioeconomic activities.

On that basis we will create the conditions required to secure material and financial resources for rapidly developing our fatherland and for further raising the people's material and cultural living standard.

We have also adopted the development plans for industry, agriculture, and other branches of activity for 1985, which will round up the 1981-85 5-Year Plan.

As is well known, the current 5-year plan has been carried out amid difficult international economic and general conditions. We have had to overcome many difficulties caused by various failings and contradictions in our society -- which were discussed in depth at the party national conference.

We may state that we have succeeded in overcoming many of these difficulties and in ensuring the further development of our fatherland along the lines of the decisions of the 12th party congress and the national conference.

Following the fulfillment of the provisions for 1984 and 1985, the industrial-goods production of the entire 5-year plan will be 30 percent higher than in 1980, the net production 57 percent higher, and agricultural production about 30 percent higher. Exports will increase by approximately 80 percent, and the national income by over 45 percent. All this demonstrates the great achievements we attained despite the difficult conditions in the 1981-85 5-Year Plan, and the creative capabilities of our people, party, and workers class, who are honorably fulfilling their mission as the leading political force in our society. (loud and prolonged applause)

As you see, dear comrades, we have a powerful material-technical base for the further development of our country. We have a modern and strong industry supplied with equipment that is on a par with international technology. We have obtained great results in agriculture, science, and culture. We have a strong workers class which has mastered, in a relatively short period of time, the most modern professional and technical requirements and who can currently handle sophisticated machinery and installations.

Yesterday I even read that a Peruvian newspaper recalled that once some people used to say that if Romania produces tractors they will sit in front of them. Naturally, this Peruvian newspaper proceeded to stress Romania's great achievements and invited those doubters to now sit in front of our tractors. (stir in the audience, applause) Tractors are of course very important, but we have far more modern and sophisticated machines and equipment.

Practically speaking, there is no branch for which Romanian industry cannot produce any installation that is on a par with world technology. This is the great achievement of the socialist revolution in technology, and even more important is the creation of a workers class that can produce such sophisticated technology! (loud and prolonged applause)

We have trained a capable technical and scientific intelligentsia who are conversant with the most modern science and technology. With this intelligentsia, with our large number of engineers, technicians, and researchers in all areas, and by working in close unity with the workers class and with all the working people we can rest assured that our fatherland will implement all its future development objectives. (loud and prolonged applause)

In agriculture, too, aside from the wonderful, modern technical resources we have, we have created a new peasantry, who have proven through all their activities that they can optimally implement agricultural technologies and scientific achievements. We have capable agricultural engineers and technicians. All these forces, together with the entire peasantry and in close alliance with the workers class, are our guarantee that our agriculture, too, will fulfill its great tasks for the future. (loud applause)

Naturally, we must ensure that the plan provisions for this year are optimally fulfilled, thus ensuring the fulfillment of the entire 1981-85 5-Year Plan and providing a sound basis for the future development of our fatherland.

Despite the international economic conditions I mentioned before, the fulfillment of these two 5-year plans -- which constitute decisive stages for the implementation of the party program -- ensure that in the 1980-90 period we will travel another important road in the general development of our fatherland. We intend to double the national income and labor productivity, and to increase the industrial-goods production 1.8 times over. Similarly, we will obtain important results in other areas of activity, too.

Precisely on this basis we can place our confidence in the directives concerning the implementation of our extensive housing program and other social projects, and the continuous raising of the people's material and cultural well-being -- the supreme objective of the party policy and the essence of the comprehensively developed socialist society we are building in Romania. (loud and prolonged applause)

Esteemed comrades, we have unanimously adopted all the documents debated. What is now decisive is to energetically begin practical work to implement them. We are now on the eve of the 40th anniversary of the victory of the antifascist and anti-imperialist revolution for social and national liberation, which paved the way for all our great revolutionary changes and for building socialism in Romania. We must meet this event with great results in all areas. We must prepare for the 13th congress by focusing our efforts on fulfilling this year's plan in all sectors -- industry, agriculture, and so forth -- by fulfilling all our export tasks and all indexes for this year, and by thoroughly preparing to fulfill the 1985 plan.

We must always remember that party work and the work of working people's councils and all party and state bodies must reflect and result in endeavors to ensure the socio-economic development of our country. This is the major goal of our party activities in all areas!

We will have to pay great attention to agriculture; I want to call your attention to measures to ensure the optimal harvesting of grain crops, which must be implemented to secure good supplies for the entire country.

We have all the conditions required to meet the 13th congress and the 40th anniversary of the victory of the revolution for social and national liberation with great results in all areas, including the implementation of the party decision on raising the working people's incomes and the material and cultural living standard of our people. We must ensure that all party organizations and all the collectives of working people meet the anniversary of the revolution for social and national liberation and the 13th party congress with the best possible results in all areas, thus proving that the pledges assumed can become reality through the united work and activities of the party and people. (loud and prolonged applause)

In view of the general meetings and party conferences being held in preparation for the congress, we must pay greater attention to and intensify political-ideological activities, as well as educational endeavors to shape the new man, builder of socialism. Preparations for the congress must contribute to raising the ideological and political level of the party and its combativeness, and to enhancing the revolutionary and patriotic consciousness of our people! (loud and prolonged applause)

Extensive party debates on all the matters brought up at our plenum -- which have been unanimously endorsed -- must ensure that the entire party grasps the importance of these decisions and strengthenes the working spirit of each organization and each communist. These extensive party debates must further contribute to more markedly developing party democracy and the active participation of party organizations and members in adopting all decisions and programs for the development of our country and for building the new social system.

In close connection with that we must do everything possible to further improve the system of workers revolutionary democracy with a view to ensuring the ever more active participation of all working people, regardless of nationality, and of all our people in the management of all sectors of activity.

Let us not for a moment forget that our party, which pledged to the nation to lead the people toward a new society, must secure the broadest freedoms and democratic rights for the people. Through all our activities and through the smooth running of our democratic system -- a system unique in its kind -- we must demonstrate in practice the superiority of socialist democracy, a democracy in which the people have become masters of their fate and are consciously building their own free and independent future! (loud applause; chants of "Ceausescu and the people!")

The extensive party debates must devote appropriate attention to critical and self-critical analyses and must draw conclusions from both positive experiences and failings. That will permit us to find ways of eliminating what was negative and of ensuring our resolute advance in all areas. We must more markedly enhance the responsibility for all the activists and all the communists for fulfilling each person's tasks in his respective sector! We must strengthen order and discipline and must intensively develop a revolutionary spirit at work, in life, and in the struggle for the new, socialist society! (loud applause)

We are always aware of the fact that we must continuously acquire the most progressive knowledge in all areas, including human culture and social development. We must perfectly master and thoroughly understand the laws of socioeconomic development and the trends of mankind's general development, and must consciously utilize and apply general and objective laws to the specific conditions prevailing in our country, thus ensuring the unflagging implementation of the decisions we adopted today.

We must continuously strive to eliminate what is old and outdated, to overcome the contradictions that may emerge in the development of our society, and to daringly promote what is new in all areas.

There must be no dogmatic thinking or practice! We must never look to quotations or to the past for solutions! While understanding the past and the laws of social development, we must look to the future and devise solutions meeting the requirements of contemporary development, of our times, and of the building of socialism and communism! (loud and prolonged applause)

Thus, we need party activists -- and to those I would add activists from among the communist youth -- inspired by a revolutionary spirit, we need professional revolutionaries. We are a ruling party, but society cannot be led and socialism and communism cannot be built without good activists and party-state leaders, without professional revolutionaries. These revolutionaries must indeed study and master science, technology, and the most advanced achievements; however, they must be revolutionaries, must be prepared to offer all they have, their lives even should it be necessary, for the cause of the people, the party, socialism, and communism! (loud and prolonged applause)

We must further strengthen the unity of the party and its combat readiness and combativeness in all areas. However, we must not for a moment forget that the strength of the party lies in its members, and that the party is only as combative, knowledgeable, and revolutionary as its members! Hence, in order to have a combative, united, and strong party, we must have Communists with a high revolutionary consciousness, thorough general knowledge, and combativeness, determined to serve the people, socialism, and communism! (loud and prolonged applause)

We must continuously consolidate the leading role of the party in all areas. As I have repeatedly stated, this must be reflected in the manner in which each party organization and each party member fulfill their role and mission in their respective sector.

Let us strongly unite all the people within the Socialist Democracy and Unity Front [SDUF] under the leadership of the party -- this constitutes the strength and guarantee of our unflagging progress and the warranty that we will overcome any difficulties and will raise our fatherland to the highest peaks of communism! (loud and prolonged cheers and applause)

Esteemed comrades, we are going through difficult international conditions -- and that will probably remain true for the next few years -- both economically and politically. While concerned with implementing our country's objectives, we will have to further act intensively in the international arena to halt the arms race and particularly the nuclear arms race. We must do everything possible to ensure the triumph of the policy of peace and international cooperation! (loud and prolonged applause)

We will have to actively participate in resolving the complex economic problems and to work closely -- with the developing countries in particular -- to make our contribution to settling the problems of underdevelopment and establishing a new world economic order. We must endeavor to continuously strengthen our relations with the socialist countries, that being one of the permanent features of our international policy. We must militate for strengthening the unity and solidarity of the socialist countries as a particularly important factor for asserting the force of socialism and the world struggle for peace.

Along this line I want to mention at this plenum, too, the visit of the Romanian party-state delegation to the Soviet Union and the talks conducted with Comrade Chernenko and with a party delegation of the Soviet Union. Although relatively brief, this visit permitted us to discuss a wide range of issues and to arrive at common conclusions concerning intensified actions designed to develop the relations between our parties and peoples and to strengthen international cooperation in settling the major problems of our era.

As it is also stated in the decision of the Political Executive Committee, we can state that this visit and, in particular, our direct talks with Comrade Chernenko have marked and will go down as an important moment in the development of relations between the RCP and the CPSU, between Romania and the Soviet Union. (loud applause)

We will further work to expand our relations with other states, with developing and nonaligned countries and with developed capitalist countries, in the spirit of the principles of peaceful coexistence. We will consistently struggle to forcefully assert -- in our relations with other states and in international relations among all the countries -- the principles of full equality of rights, respect for national independence and sovereignty, noninterference in internal affairs, complete elimination of the use and threat of force, and respect for each people's right to a free and independent development, in keeping with their wishes. (loud applause)

Precisely in the present international circumstances we are endeavoring to strengthen our relations with communist and workers parties, with other socialist parties, social-democratic and democratic parties, with national liberation movements and with all progressive and anti-imperialist forces, since this is an important factor in the struggle for progress, democracy, and peace.

We attach great importance to the great peace movements in Europe and on other continents. We will strengthen our cooperation and solidarity with these movements, in the conviction that the peoples, acting resolutely and in unity, can halt the dangerous course of events leading to nuclear catastrophe and can bring about the resumption of detente and of a policy of negotiations on all interstate problems, and can establish a lasting peace in the world.

Although the international situation is serious, we have confidence in the future because we are convinced that the peoples, acting in unity, will be able to eliminate the current dangerous policy, will ensure disarmament, will ensure democratic solutions to the problems, in keeping with the interests of each nation, and will secure the victory of reason, cooperation, and peace on our planet! (loud and prolonged applause)

Esteemed comrades, I want to conclude by stressing once again the fact that the documents unanimously adopted by our plenum provide clear guidance for the entire party and people for both this year and the next, and for long-term projects. We must now energetically begin practical and organizational work to implement them.

I want to express thanks to the party Central Committee for its decision to propose my reelection to the supreme office of party secretary general. I want to assure you, dear comrades, and to assure our entire party and people that, should the party and congress endorse this proposal, I will further work with all my strength, ability, and revolutionary spirit to implement our party policies and program and to raise our fatherland to higher peaks of progress and civilization. I will do everything in my power to always serve the people, the party, and socialism! I will do everything possible for a policy of international peace and cooperation, in the belief that this is in keeping with both our people's interests and with the interests of all the nations in the world! (loud cheers and applause; length chanting of "Ceausescu-RCP!")

Firmly convinced that the entire party and all our people will unitedly work to implement the decisions adopted by our plenum and the decisions of the 12th congress, I want to wish all the working people, all the Communists, and all our people ever greater successes in their work -- so that they can meet the 40th anniversary of the revolution for social and national liberation and the 13th party congress with noteworthy results in all areas -- good health and happiness!

I wish you success in all your activities! Good work, comrades! (prolonged applause and cheers; lengthy chants of "Ceausescu-RCP!" "Ceausescu and the people!" the audience stands up and cheers, in an atmosphere of close unity, for the RCP and for its secretary general, Comrade Nicolae Ceasesecu)

PEOPLE'S COUNCILS COMMITTEE HOLDS PLENUM 3 JULY

AU032003 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1908 GMT 3 Jul 84

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 3/7/1984 -- A plenary meeting of the Committee on People's Councils Affairs, meant to examine the way of fulfilment of the plan provisions and additional pledges with the industrial marketable output and export, investments, housing constructions, and the tasks in agriculture and self-supply in the first half of the year, and to establish measures for the fulfillment and overfulfilment of the tasks for the second half of the year, took place in Bucharest on July 3. The agenda also included the account on the activity of solving the proposals, intimations, complaints and applications of the working people in the first half of 1984. The account on the fulfilment of the plan was presented by Teodor Coman, chairman of the Committee on People's Councils affairs.

The participants expressed full approval of the documents endorsed by the recent plenary meeting of the CC of the RCP and the session of the Supreme Council of Economic and Social Development which prefigure Romania's progress, the improvement of the whole Romanian people's material and spiritual living standard. They also voiced their full and unanimous approval of the resolution of the plenary meeting of the CC of the RCP regarding the election of RCP General Secretary Nicolae Ceausescu to the supreme office in the party by the 13th congress.

Measures were established for the further improvement of the activity of the people's councils, of their committees and executive bureaus, in every domain, for the more powerful increase of their contribution to the fulfilment of the tasks deriving for them from the plan for this year and for 1985, of the pledges taken in the socialist emulation. Ludovic Fazekas, member of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP, deputy prime minister, took the floor. The plenum unanimously endorsed the debated documents. At the end of the plenary meeting, the participants endorsed a telegram addressed to Nicolae Ceausescu, leader of the RCP and Romanian state.

SDUF PLENUM HELD 28 JUNE, CEAUSESCU SPEAKS

AU282014 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1910 GMT 28 Jun 84

[Excerpts] Bucharest AGERPRES 28/6/1984 -- A plenary meeting of the National Council of the Socialist Democracy and Unity Front [SDUF] took place on June 28 under the chairmanship of Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, chairman of the Socialist Democracy and Unity Front. The agenda included the following items:

1. the activity of the councils of the Socialist Democracy and Unity Front and of its component organizations for mobilizing the working people to fulfil the provisions of the single national plan of socioeconomic development for 1984 and of the five-year plan as a whole; and the observance of the 40th anniversary of the victorious anti-fascist and anti-imperialist revolution of social and national revolution through outstanding achievements in all fields of activity;

2. the participation of the Socialist Democracy and Unity Front to the implementation of the consistent policy promoted by the RCP and the Romanian State and devoted to the consolidation of peace, developing cooperation among all the peoples of the world;

3. report on the draft single national plan for Romania's economic and social development in 1985;

4. report of Romania's socioeconomic development guidelines for 1986-1990;

5. proposals for the convening of the Third SDUF Congress;

6. debates on the draft programme for the population's scientific nutrition.

The plenary meeting was an expression of the particular enthusiasm and satisfaction, of the pride with which the working people throughout the country received the resolution of the plenary meeting of the Central Committee on Nicolae Ceausescu's re-election by the Thirteenth Congress of the RCP to the highest office of RCP general secretary.

The participants in the debates expressed their full adhesion to that proposal, pointing out that re-election of the Nicolae Ceausescu, builder of modern Romania, at the head of the party was a guarantee that the Romanian people would advance with the same consistency and revolutionary spirit on the road of building the multilaterally developed socialist society and communism.

Expressing their full agreement to the provisions of the draft plans for 1985 and the guidelines for 1986-1990 the speakers said that the fulfilment of the provisions of those important documents, through the work and fight of the entire people closely united round the party, would provide for the manysided and high-rate development of the entire economy, for the steady rise of people's material and spiritual standards, the consolidation of the socialist mode of production, of the homeland's independence and sovereignty.

The role and tasks were also highlighted of the SDUF organizations in organizing the debate by the entire people of the drafts and, after their approval, in fulfilling the provisions of the important documents, those present pledging to work responsibly and devotedly, in a patriotic, revolutionary spirit, for the attainment of the lofty goals landmarking the luminous future of our socialist homeland.

The participants in the debates pointed out the fact that by working for the steady development and flourishing of the socialist homeland, the organizations making up the SDUF focused their activity on attaining the targets and fulfilling the tasks set by the twelfth congress and the national conference of the party, on carrying into effect the orientations and recommendations on achieving a new quality in all fields of activity and of the socioeconomic life.

The plenary meeting showed that vast activity of material and spiritual creation was crowned with fine results in all domains of the building of the new society. In keeping with the growing requirements the RCP and Romanian state leadership sets for all working people, the speakers expressed their resolve to do their best to improve the organizational and educational activity carried on by all the SDUF organizations, pledging to work in full firmness so that the SDUF organizations make an enhanced contribution more markedly raising productivity, improving the quality and competivity of Romanian products, reducing production material consumption, to meet the 40th anniversary of the homeland's liberation and the Thirteenth Congress of the RCP with further outstanding achievements.

Expressing its approval and high appreciation of the draft programme for scientific nutrition, the plenary meeting showed that it focused on meeting the food-consumption requirement of the entire population, its implementation being apt to ensure a balanced, scientific nutrition.

It was pointed out that the Socialist Democracy and Unity Front, which rallies the people as a whole, had been and was working unswervingly to make its contribution to the implementation of the country's foreign policy, Socialist Romania and President Nicolae Ceausescu's initiatives and actions aimed at achieving disarmament, building security in Europe and the world over, developing international collaboration. Answering the RCP's call, all the SDUF organisations have rallied into a broad mass movement, firmly backing Romania's constructive actions of far-reaching international reverberation for the achievement of disarmament and peace.

The plenary meeting highly assessed and fully backed the major initiatives of the RCP and Romanian state leader for an end to be put to the arms race and for disarmament, for the establishment of a climate of security, understanding and cooperation on the continent and in the world. The plenary meeting called the Third Congress of the Socialist Democracy and Unity Front in December. The plenary meeting unanimously adopted the documents submitted for debate, as well as a resolution to be released.

Nicolae eausescu, general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party, president of Romania, chairman of the Socialist Democracy and Unity Front, took the floor at the end of the proceedings.

CEAUSESCU PAYS WORKING VISIT TO SIBIU COUNTY

AU031841 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1000 GMT 3 Jul 84

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 3/7/1984 -- President Nicolae Ceausescu and Elena Ceausescu started this morning a working visit to Sibiu County, one of the most powerful economic centres in Romania, millenary settlement of the Romanian people. [Bucharest AGERPRES in English at 0604 GMT on 3 July adds: "The RCP and Romanian state leader is accompanied on this visit by Manea Manescu, Ion Radu and Silviu Curticeanu."]

Early today, the RCP and Romanian state leader met with workers and experts of the non-ferrous metal working enterprise of Copsa Mica, after which he made for the town of Medias. The Romanian state leader's working visit to Sibiu County continues.

KADIJEVIC-LED ARMY DELEGATION ENDS VISIT TO PRC

LD031707 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1459 GMT 3 Jul 84

[Text] Beijing, 3 Jul (TANJUG) -- A delegation of the Yugoslav People's Army, led by Colonel General Veljko Kadijevic, assistant federal secretary for national defense, today ended its official visit to the PRC. The delegation had arrived last Thursday [28 June] at the invitation of the Chinese Ministry of National Defense.

Authorized sources report that the meetings between Chinese personalities and representatives of the Yugoslav People's Army were "cordial and workmanlike." Informing the Chinese public in this connection, the Chinese information media stressed that "friendship between the two countries' Armies is built on sound foundations."

During the visit, Kadijevic held separate talks with Yang Shangkun, vice chairman of the Military Commission of the CPC Central Committee, and Yang Dezhi, Army Chief of General Staff. While in Shenyang, in the northeastern province of Liaoning, he met with Li Desheng, commander of the military district and member of the CPC Central Committee Politburo. The delegation also held other meetings, and visited military academies and schools and Chinese Armed Forces' units.

Sava Obradovic, Yugoslav ambassador to Beijing, gave a reception tonight in honor of the Yugoslav People's Army delegation and its Chinese hosts, including Yang Dezhi, Army Chief of General Staff.

SUKRIJA SENDS CONGRATULATIONS TO NEW PCI LEADER

LD262047 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1827 GMT 26 Jun 84

[Text] Belgrade, 26 Jun (TANJUG) -- On the occasion of Alessandro Natta's election as secretary general of the Italian Communist Party [PCI], Ali Sukrija, president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, sent him the following telegram:

"On the occasion of your election to the responsible office of secretary general of the PCI I send you on behalf of the LCY Central Committee Presidium and my own, heartfelt greetings and sincere wishes for the PCI's fresh successes in the struggle for the interests of the Italian working class and the Italian people, for peace, democracy, and socialism.

"I avail myself of this opportunity to emphasize our desire and resolve to continue to promote the traditionally close comradely relations and comprehensive cooperation between the LCY and the PCI. In this way we shall continue to make a significant contribution to neighborly relations between our two countries, which, we are deeply convinced, will always be in the interests of the peoples of Italy and Yugoslavia and of peace, international cooperation on an equal footing, and progress in Europe and the world."

LCY PRESIDIUM MEETS ON PARTY'S LEADING ROLE

LD032003 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1737 GMT 3 Jul 84

[Text] Belgrade, 3 Jul (TANJUG) -- On the basis of the decision reached by the 13th session of the LCY Central Committee, the LCY Central Committee Presidium discussed at its session today, with Ali Sukrija in the chair, the proposed conclusions of the Central Committee on the implementation of the leading role of the LCY and strengthening its ideological and action unity, prepared by the commission set up at the 13th session. The text of the proposed conclusions will, following further editing, be discussed again and adopted at the next session of the Presidium and after that published, together with other documents of the 13th session.

On the basis of the proposed conclusions, all basic LC organizations and organs will set in train a broad sociopolitical action and organize a debate which the LCY Central Committee will sum up by the end of the year and adopt conclusions. The Presidium adopted the platform for the conference of progressive parties and movements of the Mediterranean.

TV SHOWS ATTENDANCE AT 26 JUNE PRESIDIUM SESSION

AU291713 [Editorial Report] Belgrade Television Service in Serbo-Croatian at 1730 GMT on 26 June carries a 50-second film clip on the LCY Central Committee Presidium session on that day electing Ali Sukrija president and Dimce Belovski secretary of the LCY Central Committee Presidium. The film clip shows that the following attended the session: Ali Sukrija, Dragoslav Markovic, Nikola Stojanovic, Dimce Belovski, Milan Kucan, Mika Spiljak, and Veselin Djuranovic, president of the SFRY Presidency. Other people, who could not be identified, and several empty seats were also noted on the film clip.

TRIAL OF VOJISLAV SESELJ CONTINUES IN SARAJEVO

LD051041 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0920 GMT 5 Jul 84

[Text] Sarajevo, 5 Jul (TANJUG) -- The trial of Dr Vojislav Seselj, the Sarajevo university researcher charged in the indictment with the criminal act of causing a counterrevolutionary threat to the social order, continued in Sarajevo today. The court today heard the last witness, whose testimony, the same as all the preceding witnesses' testimonies, was described by the defendant as untruthful. The complete text of a paper entitled "What Is To Be Done?" was then read before the court. In this paper, his reply to a poll inquiry of the same name, Dr Seselj called for altering Yugoslavia and creating "four really equal republics -- Slovenia, Croatia, Serbia, and Macedonia." The trial continues.

SR OF ALBANIANS GROUP SENTENCED IN PRISTINA

LD291332 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1210 GMT 29 Jun 84

[Summary] Pristina, 29 Jun (TANJUG) -- Prison sentences ranging from 1 to 15 years were passed in Pristina today on 14 members of an underground organization styled the "Movement for the Socialist Republic of Albanians in Yugoslavia" for hostile activities and propaganda. During their 3-day trial they were found to have planned guerrilla activities, prepared and distributed propaganda material, sent "ultimatums" to political leaders, contacted similar Albanian emigre groups in the West and even tried to send a delegation to the United Nations and arrange a meeting with Enver Hoxha.

NINE MEMBERS OF 'NEW KOSOVO' GROUP SENTENCED

LD021437 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1352 GMT 2 Jul 84

[Summary] Pristina, 2 Jul (TANJUG) -- Following a 4-day hearing, the Pristina District Court today handed down sentences on nine members of the enemy group of Novo Kosovo [New Kosovo] who had acted from the positions of Albanian nationalism and irredentism. The leader of the group received a sentence of 10 years imprisonment, and his deputy received an 8-year sentence. Two were sentenced to 8 years each, one to 6 years, and two others to 5 years imprisonment. Two minors, a boy and a girl, received 3 and 1/2 and 2 years sentences for minors, respectively.

With the exception of the girl, all of them had been indicted for belonging to the illegal irredentist group of Novo Kosovo and of working within this group in order to endanger the SFRY social order from counterrevolutionary positions, with the aim of setting up the Republic of Kosovo. The group was formed in October, 1981, and was particularly active in the action to mark the "anniversary" of the enemy demonstrations in Kosovo. Most of those sentenced were students of the economics faculty in Pristina.

SIX RELEASED FROM PRETRIAL DETENTION IN BELGRADE

LD032220 Belgrade TANJUG in English 2100 GMT 3 Jul 84

[Text] Belgrade, July 3 (TANJUG) -- It was formally announced here this evening (Tuesday) that six Yugoslav citizens under investigation for hostile activity had been released from pretrial detention. Those involved were Miodrag Milic, Dragomir Olujic, Vladimir Mijanovic, Pavlusko Imsirovic, Milan Nikolic and Gordan Jovanovic, the announcement by a Belgrade District Court said. They were detained last May [as received].

Earlier, it was announced that they were under investigation on charges of conspiring for the purposes of hostile activity, counterrevolutionary endangering of the social system and hostile propaganda. Tonight's announcement notes that the investigating judge of the Belgrade District Court, acting on a formal request by defence lawyers, decided to release the six and allow them to defend themselves in court because the "reasons for which their detention was ordered have ceased to exist." Investigation continues.

SERBIAN ASSEMBLY ADOPTS ALL-PEOPLE'S DEFENSE LAW

AU281222 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 27 Jun 84 p 3

[M. T. report]

[Excerpts] Belgrade, 26 Jun -- Having assessed that Serbia proper lags behind other republics in development, delegates of the Serbian Assembly have concluded at separate sessions of all three chambers that this requires different, more appropriate treatment. The obligations of organizations of associated labor should be more radically reduced, including the obligations for the development of insufficiently developed republics and the province of Kosovo through the federal fund and obligations in additional funds for financing social activities through the federal budget. As was said, Serbia's obligations should be conformed to its level of development.

After 10 years of agreeing and coordinating stands with the provinces, the Serbian Assembly adopted the Law on All-People's Defense and the Law Amending the Law on Internal Affairs. By the way, both laws are of common interest for the whole republic. Also adopted was a group of 11 special draft laws that are coordinated with the Law on Labor Relations and envisage equal conditions for pensioning officials and other workers.

SERBIAN COUNCIL ASSESSES STATE OF PUBLIC ORDER

LD292259 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1512 GMT 29 Jun 84

[Text] Belgrade, 29 Jun (TANJUG) -- At its meeting held on 27 June, 1984, the Serbian Executive Council considered a report on the protection of public peace and order on the territory of the Republic in the first quarter of this year. The report did not include the socialist autonomous provinces.

On this occasion, the Council assessed that on the whole the state of public peace and order is favorable, that the protection of life and personal security of working people and citizens is successful and that a satisfactory level of social organization has been achieved in the protection of public peace, order, and the public system.

However, according to the report by the Republican Committee of Information of the Socialist Republic of Serbia, some public information media presented the report on the protection of public peace and order, as well as the assessments and stance of the Executive Council in a one-sided manner and in many ways incorrectly and incompletely. Some statements and the manner of presentation of certain articles were tainted by political sensationalism and by arbitrary and irresponsible headlines. Thus, for instance, data on public nationalist manifestations in certain environments, individual cases of openly hostile behavior and activity, cases of disruption of public peace and order among foreign students, and so on were reported in a one-sided and incomplete manner.

Some data were also incorrectly and inadequately interpreted. It was published, for instance, that only in 30 cases out of 983 did the organs of internal affairs justly use means of compulsion while the report stated that means of compulsion were on the whole justly used and that there was an exception in only 30 cases in connection with which corresponding measures were taken. It was also published that the number of participants in the work stoppages increased by 30 percent, whereas the report stated that in the first quarter of 1984 the number of work stoppages fell by 40 percent and the number of participants in them by 30 percent. And so on.

The publication of negative examples and incorrect data, as well as inadequate interpretation of certain facts, can create among the public an incorrect and distorted view of the state of public peace and order in the republic which is contrary to the assessments and stances adopted at the meeting of the Serbian Executive Council.

In order to fully and comprehensively inform our public about the questions of public peace and order, the Executive Council considers that it is necessary to emphasize that, in spite of a number of difficulties which face our society, the overall state of public peace and order is on the whole favorable. That in the past period there has been no greater disruption of public peace and order, that the increase in the number of offences, as compared with previous years, has been checked, and that the organs of internal affairs as well as judicial organs and other organs and organizations have increased their efficacy in the protection of public peace and order, personal property and security of citizens and social property. The Council noted that there has been a slight increase in impudent and arrogant behavior, especially under the influence of alcohol, and the total number of hostile attacks has fallen.

In order to improve further public peace and order, the Serbian Executive Council informed the organs of internal affairs that they should, in cooperation with judicial, inspection and other competent organs and organizations, undertake still more efficacious measures to eliminate all forms of disruption of public peace and order and threat to life and personal security of the working people and citizens. The Executive Council also emphasized that in order to eliminate the causes and to prevent illegal phenomena and behavior more efficaciously, all subjects of social self-protection should adopt a more active attitude and achieve better cooperation with the sociopolitical organizations and other organized subjects and forces of society, especially in local communities, organizations of associated labor, and other self-managing organizations and communities.